



Daily Report

East Asia

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G-7 Foreign Ministers Back Yeltsin in Crisis

*OW2909045893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT
29 Sep 93*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] New York, Sept. 28 KYODO—The world's seven major industrial powers Tuesday [28 September] declared their support for President Boris Yeltsin in his showdown with Russian lawmakers, but expressed doubt that fresh elections will solve the deep-seated social and economic upheavals now gripping the country.

Foreign ministers from the Group of Seven (G-7) countries, meeting in New York, also voiced concern that the stand-off outside the Russian legislature could end in bloodshed. The G-7 foreign ministers—from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the United States—agreed to “provide continued support and assistance” to Yeltsin’s reform efforts, a Japanese spokesman said.

The G-7 ministers—meeting over dinner hosted by Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata of Japan, the current chairman of the group—conceded they have no idea about the fast-moving events in Moscow and voiced concern of bloodshed.

“It is desirable that force won’t be necessary,” a Japanese spokesman said in summing up what was expressed at the informal gathering.

Japanese officials said the G-7 ministers agreed the social and economic problems in Russia are deep-rooted and “things won’t easily change” with fresh elections.

Yeltsin last week disbanded the hard-line legislature which had been blocking his reform efforts and ordered parliamentary elections for December. That move set off a stand-off with lawmakers who refused to leave the legislative building.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher told reporters earlier in the day the United States is concerned about the stand-off in Moscow and urged Yeltsin to act “in a way consistent with democratic values and human rights.”

In their meeting Tuesday, the G-7 ministers also covered a host of other international topics, including the situation in Cambodia, the Bosnia conflict and reform of the United Nations system. The ministers, looking ahead to the G-7 summit next year, also debated among themselves Russia’s status with the group. The G-7 leaders

invited Yeltsin to join them at the summit in Tokyo in July and in Munich last year.

Japanese officials said, “there is a question” about whether Yeltsin will be invited to the G-7 summit in Naples, Italy, next year but they have yet to figure out Yeltsin’s relationship with the group. Some ministers felt Yeltsin should be given equal status when discussing security issues like Bosnia, but others felt the Russian economy is too weak to make the country a full G-7 partner, Japanese officials said.

The ministers also paid tribute to the United Nations for having successfully carried out peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, saying Cambodia should be a model of inspiration for future U.N. peacekeeping. They agreed the U.N. must reform and beef up its peacekeeping, and called for significant debate on the matter in the world body during its ongoing general assembly session.

UN Forum Hopes Smaller Firms To Operate Overseas

*OW0909112293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT
9 Sep 93*

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 9 KYODO—A United Nations forum in Osaka adopted a declaration Thursday [9 September] encouraging small and medium-sized companies to operate more internationally, forum officials said Thursday. The declaration said smaller companies are important foreign investors and their direct investment in countries other than their own would revitalize the world economy and promote development in developing nations.

The international forum on small and medium-sized enterprises and development, held from last Friday to Thursday at an Osaka hotel, was co-sponsored by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Osaka municipal government and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The declaration said the current financial support system including long-term low interest rate loans should be improved in order to facilitate direct foreign investment by smaller businesses. It said such firms should have programs for providing technical, managerial, language and other business education to their employees to help them operate internationally.

To follow up on the forum, UNCTAD will consider creating a database on companies in developing countries that may wish to have transactions with smaller enterprises in industrial nations, the declaration said.

Japan

Ministry 'Source' on Hosokawa-Yeltsin Talks

OW3009124293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin will hold at least two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa when he visits Japan in mid-October, a senior Foreign Ministry source said Thursday [30 September]. Yeltsin and Hosokawa are likely to discuss international situations and bilateral relations, including the long-standing territorial dispute involving four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, the source said.

Japan claims sovereignty over the islands seized by the former Soviet Union at the end of World War II—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai islets. The dispute has prevented the two sides from concluding a peace treaty. Tokyo has also been reluctant to provide large-scale financial assistance to Russia because of the dispute.

The source said the success or failure of Yeltsin's visit cannot be measured by whether or not Tokyo and Moscow mention the 1956 joint declaration in a joint communique to be issued during Yeltsin's visit. The source predicted the territorial row would not be fully solved during Yeltsin's visit, but said Japan hopes the visit will be an important step toward the normalization of bilateral ties.

The 1956 declaration, which restored diplomatic ties between Japan and the Soviet Union, includes a promise by Moscow to return two of the four islands—Shikotan and the Habomais—on the occasion of the conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata suggested in New York that Tokyo will not insist on confirmation of the declaration. A high-ranking ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, has said Japan will not insist on confirmation because it regards the declaration as unalterably valid.

The source said Hosokawa and Yeltsin are likely to reconfirm that Russia will assume responsibility for the diplomatic policies of the former Soviet Union.

Although Russia has been saying as much, it will be significant if the Russian president and Japanese prime minister confirm it in a bilateral context, the source said.

Government Announces Emergency Rice Imports

OW3009083493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—The Japanese Government on Thursday [30 September] approved a plan to import rice as an emergency step to cope with the worst harvest in the postwar period. Japan will import 200,000

tons of rice by the end of this year for processed foods, Farm Minister Eijiro Hata told reporters.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will send its officials to rice-exporting countries for the emergency imports, he said.

He also disclosed Japan has sounded out Thailand, the United States and China on importing rice for processed foods and plans to sound out Thailand, the U.S., South Korea and China on purchasing rice for use as staple food. The last time Japan made emergency imports of rice was in 1984 when it purchased 150,000 tons from South Korea for use in processed foods.

Emergency rice imports were announced under a set of measures designed to help relieve a wide range of agricultural damage from the irregular summer weather, including an expected supply shortage of one million tons of rice this year.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and his cabinet ministers gathered at his official residence to formally approve the emergency package, which has been under discussion since it became apparent that there would be a massive rice shortage this year. The step came in line with a slip to 80 in the rice harvest index for this year, announced by the agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister the same day.

The index reading of 80 as of September 15, against the base figure of 100 for the average crop year, is seen as showing an "extremely poor" harvest. The decision to import rice is widely expected to pave the way for opening of Japan's rice market. Japan has resisted foreign calls to lift its ban on rice imports, claiming it is necessary to maintain self-sufficiency in the staple food.

The step is also expected to have repercussions in farm trade talks in the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations, where pressure has been building on Japan to open its rice market. The emergency rice import is part of efforts to cover an expected rice supply shortage of about 1 million tons this year due to the unseasonable summer. A rice harvest index reading of less than 90 is the first since 84 registered in 1953, the farm ministry said.

The worst index of 80, a figure as of September 15, reflected this year's irregular summer weather, especially a long spell of rainy and cool days, a farm ministry official said.

Rice harvest has been particularly "severe" in northern Japan prefectures, standing at 46 at Hokkaido, 32 at Aomori, 42 at Iwate and 44 at Miyagi, the official said. Harvest in some regions of these prefectures sank to a single-digit figure, he added. The national index was given as 101 last year. This year's index in the preliminary report, released in early September, was 95.

The index could further drop from 80 before final statistics are compiled in December, the official said, noting it will depend on weather in September and October.

Total rice production in Japan this year is estimated at 8.5 million tons, down from an original projection of 10.5 million tons, the official said. In response to the poor harvest, the farm ministry will formulate a plan by the end of October to scale down an ongoing government program to reduce national rice output, a ministry official said.

Adjustment of rice output has been in place since 1971 as a means of dealing with the recent glut amid declining rice consumption.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura indicated the latest package will be introduced only as an exceptional measure under the current food control system, which derived from unexpected seasonal factors.

The step is thus out of the framework of the Uruguay Round of global trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Takemura said. Tokyo opposes a GATT proposal for converting all nontariff trade barriers, including Japan's rice import ban, into tariffs for gradual elimination as endangering its food security.

Emergency rice imports under the latest package are intended to cover demand from the end of 1993 to early next year, the farm ministry official said.

The farm ministry will meet rice demand as staple food through advanced supply of rice to be produced in the 1994 crop year starting in November, he said. The government said it will provide financial assistance to hard-hit rice growers, including emergency loans with low-interest rates to meet immediate cash demand, tax breaks and preferential treatment in employment.

Farm Minister Hata did not specify the amount of rice to be imported as staple food out of concern that disclosure of such imports could lead to a surge in international rice prices, the official said. Rice futures prices in Chicago have already soared in initial reaction to the Japanese announcement for rice imports.

Japan may come under fire from major rice importers, particularly developing countries, in buying up global rice, industry observers said. Japan ranked eight in global rice output in 1992, according to the United Nations statistics.

Coalition Parties Approve Plan

*OW3009051493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT
30 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Senior officials from the seven parties in the ruling coalition on Thursday [30 September] approved a government plan for emergency

rice imports, sources said. They also confirmed a government stance that Japan needs to import rice as an emergency measure to ensure a stable supply of the staple food. The move is prompted by the poor crop resulting from unusually cool weather this summer.

The party leaders also agreed that the import measure would be taken outside the framework of the Uruguay Round of multinational trade talks, under which Japan has been urged to open its rice market to foreign producers. The government is scheduled to make a decision on emergency imports of more than a million tons of rice at a cabinet meeting Thursday afternoon.

LDP Leaders Oppose Imports

*OW3009051593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT
30 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Two top officials of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) expressed opposition Thursday [30 September] to emergency imports of rice, arguing that such imports would jeopardize Japan's self-sufficiency in its main staple. Yoshiro Mori, the party's secretary general, and Ryutaro Hashimoto, chairman of the its Policy Affairs Research Council, made the remarks at a party convention.

Many rice farmers traditionally support the LDP, which fell from power in August after an uninterrupted 38-year rule of Japanese politics, and is now the largest opposition party.

LDP President Yohei Kono told the convention he will try to help disband intraparty factions, which some critics say have caused corruption scandals involving LDP politicians.

Former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told KYODO NEWS SERVICE Japan needs a theater missile defense (TMD) system against potential threats from North Korea if Pyongyang develops a missile with a range of 1,500 kilometers.

Farm Ministry To Increase Production

*OW3009122493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT
30 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Faced this year with the worst rice harvest in the postwar period, the farm ministry decided Thursday [30 September] to ease rice production cutbacks for next fiscal year and beyond. Ministry officials said the acreage reduction will be about 100,000 hectares less than originally planned, as requested by agricultural groups.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries reduced an acreage reduction for this fiscal year starting in April to the 673,000 hectares from the 830,000 hectares for fiscal 1990-92. The ministry conducted a survey in September to see if rice paddies already converted for farming vegetables can be switched back to rice production. The scale of acreage reduction for next

fiscal year will be decided late October after results of the survey are known by October 15, the officials said.

Rice Prices Likely To Rise

*OW2909135793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT
29 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Retail prices for rice are likely to go up by about 10 percent from October, reflecting the short supplies due to the bad weather, industry sources said Wednesday [29 September]. The sources said rice wholesalers have notified their customers that they will hike wholesale prices by 10 percent, citing the squeezed supply-demand balance.

Accordingly, retailers will raise their prices by the same margin by around mid-October, they said.

An Ito-Yokado Co. official said the retail giant will be forced to hike rice prices by about 50 yen per kilogram. Affected by the wet and cold summer, this year's rice harvests are expected to be the worst in the postwar period, prompting the government to decide on emergency imports.

Worries over the shortage of rice have sent prices at auctions for the so-called "jishu-ryutsu-mai" soaring to the maximum allowed levels, which are set at 5 percent above the current prices. Jishu-ryutsu-mai can be sold on the free market under supervision of the government. Cheaper "seifu-mai" is rice which the government buys directly from rice growers every year and is sold at subsidized prices.

Currently, the cheapest seifu-mai is priced at 3,850 yen per 10 kilograms, against around 5,500 yen for jishu-ryutsu-mai. Retailers are obliged to deal with seifu-mai, but this type of rice has disappeared from shops since the summer, when the irregular weather gave rise to fears of a possible supply shortage. This means that consumers have no choice but to buy more expensive jishu-ryutsu-mai, the sources said.

U.S. Urges Ban on Contractors in Public Works

*OW3009045393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT
30 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—The United States is urging Japan to scrap guidelines that allow contractors to swap information on public works projects, government sources said Thursday [30 September]. The call was made during bilateral talks on the construction industry held earlier this month in Hawaii, they said.

The guidelines, introduced in 1984 by Japan's Fair Trade Commission and attached to the Antitrust Law, say what kinds of information exchanges are permissible. They allow industry organizations to discuss details of public works projects when giving their members general advice on management, and also permit information swaps among companies that form a consortium.

U.S. officials criticized the guidelines as allowing a hotbed of "dango," or bid-rigging, and complained that the rules tend to be stretched, the government sources said. The commission's stance is that spelling out which activities do not infringe the law is useful to head off violations.

The guidelines for the construction industry supplement general antitrust guidelines laid down by the commission in 1979.

In a related development, the municipal government of Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture on Thursday urged 66 contractors who have contracts with the city for public works projects to strictly observe fair bidding, city officials said. The Kobe government issued leaflets to the branch managers of each of the builders warning them not to rig bidding or otherwise illegally impede the tenders for public works projects.

Companies that are found to have ignored the request will face stiff sanctions, including disqualification from bidding for projects in Kobe, the leaflets said.

EC Urges Tokyo To Correct Trade Imbalance

*OW3009045593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT
30 Sep 93*

[Text] New York, Sept. 29 KYODO—The European Community (EC) asked Japan on Wednesday [28 September] to take drastic measures to reduce its large trade surplus with the EC, calling it a structural problem, Japanese officials said. The request was made to Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata by EC foreign ministers in a meeting held at a New York hotel, the officials said. They said the EC ministers expressed concern over the expanding Japan-EC trade imbalance and demanded "structural" measures to solve the problem.

Hata and the EC ministers also agreed that Japan and the community should do their best to bring about a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of global trade talks by the end of the year, being held under the auspices of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

Conflict With Britain Over Debt Relief Noted

*OW3009014593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT
30 Sep 93*

[By Kohei Murayama]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japan and Britain collided head-on over debt relief to the world's poorest nations during a spate of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meetings this week. Japan's insistence on offering additional financial aid instead of raising debt relief invited strong criticism from Britain, and Japan later condemned Britain for openly criticizing it.

Addressing a meeting of the IMF and World Bank Development Committee, Japanese Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said, "It is imperative...that a continuing flow of new money to these countries be secured to the appropriate areas in accordance with the conditions of each country."

Fujii added he is concerned that showing too great a readiness to reduce official debt impedes the smooth flow of new money to these countries and also discourages them from making determined efforts to repay their debts.

At a news conference soon afterward, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke attacked Japan for blocking his nation's efforts to further ease the debt burden on low-income nations. Clarke said he has given his Japanese colleagues "a bit of black mark" over their commitment to British-proposed debt relief under the so-called Trinidad Terms.

British Prime Minister John Major has called for upgrading the Trinidad Terms by offering to reduce to half instead of the current two-thirds the debts owed by some 19 of the poorest nations, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, to the Paris Club of creditor nations. Clarke said Japan was too "reserved" toward the British-proposed debt relief scheme and its contribution has been "less than forthcoming." He said he hopes Japan "would not remain isolated" as the proposal is now being discussed among Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations and also on a more international scale.

Countering Clarke's remarks, a senior Japanese official reportedly denied any risk of Japan being isolated and complained Clarke gave the impression that Japan is hindering global efforts to support developing nations.

He reportedly said Japan is the biggest donor to multi-lateral schemes to support developing nations.

Later, in a speech to the IMF and World Bank joint annual meeting, Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno reiterated Japan's stance on "new money," while stressing its contribution to helping developing nations.

"It is essential for the developing countries to have sufficient money. Bearing this in mind, Japan believes that we should be cautious about official debt relief because it has a negative effect on the additional inflow of new money," he said. Mieno also said Japan has agreed to provide some 3.6 billion dollars or 20 percent of the total amount of 18 billion dollars in the 10th replenishment for the World Bank's softer loan window, the international development association.

Officials of both nations declined or were not available to give further comments on the issue.

Among other major countries, the United States and France have been opposed to further debt relief but they recently eased their stance. As far as developing nations are concerned, the two issues—debt relief and new financing—do not contradict each other.

Speaking on behalf of the African nations at the joint annual meeting, Soriba Kaba, governor of the IMF from Guinea, urged donor nations to grant debt relief as well as more aid. The adoption and implementation of the Trinidad Terms or of arrangements that would go beyond current debt-relief schemes had become "a matter of urgency," he said.

He added, "we need the international community's support to mobilize sufficient resources to enable us to achieve growth performance that will enable us to alleviate poverty in our countries."

Tokyo, Paris To Lead in Paying Cambodian Debt

OW2909024393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, Sept. 28 KYODO—A group of six nations led by Japan and France agreed Tuesday [28 September] to extend grants worth 52 million dollars to Cambodia to take care of its delayed payments to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a Japanese official said. Japan will pay 29 million dollars, France 18 million dollars, and the other four nations, which declined to be identified, would provide the rest, the Finance Ministry official said. The assistance paves the way for the IMF to resume its commitments to Cambodia, which has been cut off since March 1975.

The IMF will also discuss offering Cambodia the systemic transformation facility at its executive board meeting next Monday, the official said. The facility is a special loan to help formerly communist nations create a market economy.

The agreement came at the second meeting on aid to Cambodia hosted by Japan and France and including such nations as Australia, Britain, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States. The first meeting in January failed to reach agreement as participants cited unstable economic and political conditions in Cambodia. But this time, participants were encouraged by political stability as a new government was formed September 24. Japan and France also chaired a meeting Monday that agreed on financial aid to Vietnam for delayed payment of IMF debt.

UNTAC Head Seeks Tokyo Role in UN Peacekeeping

OW3009022593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Japan should consider participating in U.N. peacekeeping operations in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, said Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), during a Thursday [30 September] TV interview from New York. Akashi said in a live interview with Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) that Japan should consider its expanded role in such missions

"within the framework of the postwar Constitution and if there is national consensus."

Japan is encouraged to be part of U.N. peacekeeping missions in those regions by dispatching "not only Self-Defense Forces but also volunteers, police and U.N. personnel," he said.

Regarding his work in Cambodia, Akashi said the hardest time for him came in April and May when the militant Khmer Rouge tried to torpedo UNTAC operations through guerrilla warfare. Akashi told NHK that after the murder of Japanese U.N. volunteer Atsuhito Nakata in an ambush April 8, he was warned that U.N. volunteers might pull out Cambodia if there were another casualty.

Akashi left Phnom Penh on Sunday, capping his 18-month tenure as chief U.N. peacekeeper in Cambodia.

Information on Kim Tae-chong Kidnapping Urged

OW2909070293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean lawmakers on Wednesday [29 September] delivered an appeal to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, demanding that information be made public on the 1973 abduction of South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chong.

The appeal called for a correction of a bilateral political resolution in 1973 that allegedly closed the case prematurely and further proposed a Japan-South Korea investigation with all of the earlier investigation's documents being made public. A group of South Korean opposition legislators from the democratic party led by Kim Yong-pae met Tuesday with 27 Japanese Diet members to draft the appeal.

According to Hideo Den, a House of Councillors member from the United Social Democratic Party, Takemura said in their meeting the incident was a matter for South Korean authorities and "there is no firm evidence of interference by the authorities."

Takemura also reportedly said the Japanese Government was in the middle of its own investigation.

"If we receive a formal request from the South Korean Government, we will cooperate," Takemura reportedly said, reiterating Tokyo's position on the kidnapping investigation.

Kim Yong-pae said he thought the facts surrounding the abduction of Kim Dae-chong from a Tokyo hotel in 1973 could finally be brought out with the reform atmosphere surrounding the cabinet of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

"The errors of the past can be revealed from a correct and moral point of view," said Kim.

Kim Tae-chong was kidnapped August 8, 1973 from the Grand Palace Hotel by a group of unidentified men. He was returned, battered and bruised, to his home in Seoul five days later. The case triggered an international outcry after the media and opposition legislators rapped the incident as an attempt to silence Kim, who was then campaigning in Japan against the authoritarian government of then President Pak Chong-hi. Bilateral relations were strained when Japanese police detected the fingerprints of then South Korean Embassy First Secretary Kim Dong-woon in the hotel room from which Kim was abducted.

In the November 1973 "political settlement," the two governments agreed to blame the kidnapping solely on the South Korean diplomat, who was removed from his post. Under the settlement, the Pak administration agreed not to criminally prosecute Kim Tae-chong for the antigovernment campaign he had waged during his self-imposed exile in Japan.

Seoul Lawmakers Criticize Stand

OW3009045293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—A delegation of South Korean parliamentarians on Thursday [30 September] criticized Japan's rejection of their call to make public information on the 1973 abduction from a Tokyo hotel of Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chong.

South Korean National Assembly member Kim Yong-pae, head of an ad-hoc committee of the opposition Democratic Party investigating the kidnapping, told reporters the nine-member group was not entirely satisfied with the results of meetings Wednesday with Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura and Home Affairs Minister Kanju Sato. He said the group could not accept the two ministers' explanations that, despite the lapse of two decades, documents related to the kidnapping cannot be made public because the case remains under investigation.

Another point of dissatisfaction, he said, was the ministers' assertion that Japan has no "firm evidence" to support the group's charge that South Korean authorities at the time had infringed on Japanese sovereignty in defiance of international and Japanese law.

"From our point of view, this kind of response does not hold water," Kim said, calling it "flawed logic."

The legislator cited the discovery by Japanese police in a room of the Hotel Grand Palace of fingerprints of Kim Dong-woon, first secretary at the time in the South Korean embassy in Tokyo.

Kim Tae-chong, who lost to President Kim Yong-sam in the 1991 presidential election, was abducted from that hotel on August 8, 1973 by a group of unidentified men, spirited to Seoul and placed under house arrest by the South Korean authorities.

SDF Mounts Nationwide Joint Maneuvers Drill

*OW2909014293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT
29 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—All three sectors of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF), handling land, sea and air defense, began their largest-ever round of joint exercises Wednesday [29 September], in and around Japan. Elements of the air and maritime forces will join their counterparts in the United States Armed Forces for anti-submarine maneuvers during the drill.

The Defense Agency said the two weeks of exercises, which will last until October 12, are a combination of exercises normally held by each branch of the Self-Defense Forces every three to five years. Agency officials have stressed that the exercises are designed to maintain the strength of the forces and are not related to the current international situation.

About 9,000 members of the ground SDF are participating in the maneuvers, together with virtually all maritime SDF units, involving some 37,000 personnel, 120 vessels, and 190 planes, and almost all air SDF units, comprising about 46,000 personnel and about 570 planes. Approximately 200 members of the Joint Staff Council are also participating.

The exercises will test the ability of the three sectors of the SDF to coordinate operations in a joint land, sea and air defense stratagem.

SDPJ Opposes Bill To Dispatch Military Aircraft

*OW2909100893 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Sep 93*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] Discord among the ruling coalition parties is becoming apparent because the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] has confirmed its decision to oppose the submission of a bill to revise the Self-Defense Force [SDF] Act in the current Diet session. Meanwhile, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], through legislation by member, today submitted a bill to the Diet whose contents are similar to that of the government-sponsored bill.

The bill, designed to revise the SDF Act to enable the government to send SDF aircraft abroad to rescue Japanese nationals, became null and void during the previous ordinary Diet session. In this regard, the ruling coalition parties, except for the SDPJ, want to resubmit the bill to the Diet for approval. However, the SDPJ, which opposed its submission during the ordinary Diet session, opposes the idea of resubmission. Because of this, the ruling coalition parties failed to coordinate their opinions at today's meeting of the ruling parties' Executive Council for Policy Affairs.

The SDPJ says that ministers belonging to the party cannot sign a cabinet agreement on the resubmission of the bill. At a lecture meeting held this afternoon, SDPJ Chairman Tomichi Murayama reiterated his view that the resubmission of the bill, designed to pave the way for the dispatch of the SDF abroad, should be shelved.

Meanwhile, the LDP, through legislation by member, submitted a bill to the Diet today which is similar to that of the government, saying: It is regrettable that although the bill is based on a humanitarian viewpoint, the government still has not presented it to the Diet because the ruling coalition parties are unable to coordinate their opinions.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemuta, at a news conference this morning, said that it is desirable for us to resubmit the bill by coordinating the views of the ruling coalition parties as soon as possible. It seems likely that the ruling coalition parties will have rough sailing because the SDPJ is showing no signs of compromise.

SDPJ Ready To Discuss Bill

*OW2909105693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT
29 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] Chairman Tomichi Murayama told Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Wednesday [29 September] his party is ready to discuss with its coalition partners on submission to the Diet of a bill designed to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) aircraft abroad to evacuate overseas Japanese. Murayama made the comment a day after the SDPJ, the largest force within Hosokawa's seven-party coalition, decided to oppose the government's presentation of such a bill to the current extraordinary Diet session.

Hosokawa, who has said he wants to see the measure adopted in the current Diet session, expressed the hope that a consensus on the bill could be reached within the coalition, SDPJ Secretary General Wataru Kubo said.

Kubo told reporters the prospects for a consensus are bleak. "There is no urgency that the bill be submitted to the extra Diet session, and the SDPJ cannot assent to the idea," he said.

On Tuesday, other coalition partners pressed the SDPJ to agree to the submission of the bill, while the opposition Liberal Democratic Party tabled such a bill in the House of Representatives.

A similar measure cleared the powerful lower house in the previous ordinary Diet session with the backing of the LDP, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party. But the bill was killed without becoming law after the lower chamber was dissolved in June for a general election.

The SDPJ opposed the bill in the ordinary session, insisting that restrictions are needed on the type of aircraft and personnel equipment to be used.

LDP Leaders Plead With Members Not To Leave Party

OW2909130293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT
29 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] leaders on Wednesday [29 September] pleaded with representatives of the party's local chapters not to desert the LDP, which is still suffering the aftershocks of its election loss after 38 years in power.

LDP Secretary General Yoshiro Mori and the party's policy board chairman Ryutaro Hashimoto filed the appeal at the start of the LDP's two-day national convention, attended by some 500 Diet members and delegates from the party's local chapters from across Japan's 47 prefectures. However, many delegates took the convention floor in turn and urged the party leadership to improve its public image, tarnished by a series of payoff scandals and arrests of LDP politicians.

A representative from the Miyazaki Prefectural chapter slammed the LDP leadership for what he called its failure to feel repentance despite the arrest and indictment of former LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru on tax evasion charges.

A delegate from Nagasaki Prefecture told LDP President Yohei Kono on the convention platform, "Japanese voters have developed the image of the LDP as an organization of evildoers."

Mori said, "After Kanemaru was given a mere 200,000 yen fine despite his acceptance of 500 million yen in illicit donations from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, it drew public criticism and we legislated a bill to stiffen criminal penalties for such illicit acts."

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chief of the LDP's political reform headquarters, whose base of support is in Miyagi Prefecture, also drew sharp criticism for his self-proclaimed ties with Miyagi Gov. Shuntaro Honma, who was arrested Monday on suspicion of bribery.

Prosecutors arrested Honma on suspicion of taking 20 million yen in bribes from Taisei Corp., a leading contractor.

Mitsuzuka acknowledged his personal ties with the governor and former Mayor Toru Ishii of Sendai City in Miyagi Prefecture, who was also arrested in June for allegedly taking 100 million yen in bribes from four major contractors. But Mitsuzuka denied having profited from them.

"As chief of the LDP political reform headquarters, I am determined to carry out sweeping political reforms under the new president (Kono)," Mitsuzuka said.

Convention Ends With Unity Call

OW3009091693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party wrapped up its two-day national convention on Thursday [30 September] with an appeal to local supporters to defend the unity of regional organizations following the party's election defeat on July 18, which ended its 38-year grip on power.

LDP President Yohei Kono said in a closing speech to the convention at the LDP headquarters, "if our party could clear up internal corruption and maintain its unity, we would be able to win the next election."

Kono appealed to some 500 delegates from local LDP organizations in Japan's 47 prefectures to throw their weight behind the party in the campaign for the next House of Representatives election. The LDP, which had governed since 1955, lost its lower house majority at the election following a series of financial scandals and the defection of 54 of its legislators to form other parties.

"I vow to regain power from the coalition government and I ask for your cooperation in achieving this," Kono said. But he underscored the need for the LDP to carry out drastic reforms and cleanse itself if it is to regain public trust.

As a specific example, Kono said, "I may discipline those fellow party legislators whose corrupt actions regarding election and political donations are being investigated (by law-enforcement authorities) even if they are not criminally prosecutable under existing laws."

However, in a news conference after the convention, Kono gave no commitment that he would demand the resignation of LDP legislators whose campaign staff have been questioned by police on suspicion of illegal campaign practices. Kono said he would try to do away with the factional nature of the LDP's parliamentary structure, which some critics have blamed as being a root cause of the bribery scandals within the party.

"When the new (electoral and political funding) system is introduced, it will be impossible for factions to maintain their existence," he said.

LDP factions have long functioned as conduits through which faction leaders distribute campaign funds to legislators who pledge them their support in internal party power struggles.

The proposed funding regulations would ban acceptance of corporate cash donations by individual politicians except in cases when the politicians sell off to company executives tickets for political fund-raising parties.

Another topic discussed at the convention, attended by many delegates from farming constituencies which are traditional LDP strongholds, was rice imports.

Both Secretary General Yoshiro Mori and the party's Policy Affairs Research Council chairman, Ryutaro Hashimoto, expressed opposition to emergency imports of rice, arguing they would jeopardize Japan's self-sufficiency in the supply of its main staple.

Defense was another issue taken up at the convention. Although he did not speak, former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told KYODO NEWS SERVICE afterward that Japan needs to deploy a theater missile defense (TMD) system against potential threats from North Korea if Pyongyang develops a "missile with a range of 1,500 kilometers."

The Defense Agency said in its 1993 white paper that the North Korean "Nodong-1" missile, which can deliver nuclear and biological warheads and has an estimated range of 1,000 kilometers, is capable of reaching "the majority of Japanese territory."

Miyazawa's comments came two days after Social Democratic Party Chairman Tomiichi Murayama opposed the suggested U.S.-Japan joint development of the TMD system, an air defense system capable of intercepting the "Nodong-1."

Murayama told a meeting at the Japan National Press Club that his party would "not support a proposal to maintain peace by strengthening Japan's military capabilities."

In a meeting in Washington on Monday, Japanese Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi and U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin agreed that the two countries will study the system within the framework of working-level consultations of defense officials.

Curbs To Be Eased on Satellite-Based Broadcasts

OW3009065393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry will ease restrictions on the operations of communications satellite-based broadcasters, ministry officials said Thursday [30 September]. The officials said the move, recommended by a ministry panel Thursday, is intended to aid satellite-based commercial broadcasters suffering from poor business.

Six television broadcasters using communications satellites had only 59,000 subscriber contracts as of March 31, while four radio broadcasters had 3,000 contracts, far below the initial estimates.

Under the current broadcast law, broadcasters using communications satellites must exclusively use one satellite transponder for each of their channels and must limit their commercials to less than 50 percent of their broadcasting time.

At the same time, the ministry will expedite screenings on applications for communications satellite-based broadcasts.

NEC Reportedly To Raise 16-MG Dram Production

OW2909003393 Tokyo KYODO in English 2319 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—NEC Corp. plans to boost production of its 16-megabit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips on expectations of a pickup in demand for the next-generation device, the NIHON KOGYO SHIMBUN reported Wednesday [29 September]. The industrial daily said NEC will raise its monthly output of 16-megabit DRAM chips to two million units by the end of 1994, or 6.7 times more than the current level. To that end, NEC will raise production at existing domestic plants and start production at a factory in Kumamoto, Kyushu, and at a U.S. factory, the daily said.

Citing industry sources, the newspaper said the world 16-megabit DRAM chip market is expected to show a 15-fold jump this year to 30 million units thanks to strong demand in workstation applications. The market is forecast to swell to 150 million units in 1994, the newspaper said.

NEC's move follows that of Fujitsu Ltd., which earlier unveiled plans to boost its monthly production of 16-megabit DRAM chips to 1.5 million units by the end of 1994 from the current 300,000 units.

Mitsubishi Motors Buys Second Cray Supercomputer

OW3009084993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said Thursday [30 September] it has completed installation of Cray Research Inc.'s supercomputer at its office of truck and bus development and engineering in Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. The U.S.-made supercomputer cost the company around 500 million yen, the company said.

The supercomputer will be used in such analytic areas as structure, fluid dynamics, driving stability, noises, crushes and combustion, thus helping shorten development time and costs, Mitsubishi said. The machine will also contribute to the development of trucks and buses that are safer, more fuel efficient and produce less pollution, it said.

The latest purchase marks Mitsubishi Motors' second installation of a Cray supercomputer, with the first currently operating at the office of passenger car development and engineering in Okazaki near Nagoya, central Japan.

Mongolia

President on Domestic Issues, Korea, Russia

SK2609113293 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
26 Sep 93 p 2

[“Gist” of interview with President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat by TONG-A ILBO Chairman Kim Pyong-kwan at the Mongolian presidential office on 24 September]

[Text] [Kim Pyong-kwan] I congratulate you for being reelected during the June election held in line with the new Constitution. You were overwhelmingly elected after running as a candidate of the opposition parties' coalition. What is the background for getting the people to support you?

[Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat] I was elected after running against the candidate of the ruling party, which has occupied 92 percent of the National Assembly seats. I think this is because the people supported the reform and opening policy I have desperately pressed ahead for the past three years. I have been aware of the Mongolian people's constant desire for democracy. The people have pinned their hopes on me.

[Kim] I know that in spite of considerable reform policy involving economic and social systems, deficits have been recorded in the Mongolian national economy.

[Ochirbat] It is true that the Mongolian economy has gone from bad to worse. This is because, so far, there have been no institutions, expertise, or people capable of developing the country in a unified way. Worse yet, Mongolia's technological level has been too backward and has depended on foreign countries. We have not developed and used the national potential we have. However, now that the Mongolian people have been awakened, a change will take place before long.

[Kim] The ROK had the experience of achieving economic development within a short period of time. What are the fields that the two countries can mutually cooperate based on the ROK experience?

[Ochirbat] The two countries' economic development level was about the same until the end of the fifties. However, the economic development gap has greatly widened in the past 30 years. The ROK has achieved economic development because it set up a consistent development target, it promoted well a method to carry it out, and succeeded in pooling the people's strength through the perseverance and cooperation of all the people. In addition, the ROK effectively utilized foreign capital. Such a development model has become an example to us.

However, there were political dictatorships in the ROK in the process of promoting economic development. Mongolia cannot follow this. At any rate, there is no field in which the two countries cannot cooperate.

[Kim] What kinds of fields are good for the ROK enterprises to invest in and launch into Mongolia?

[Ochirbat] It will be good for ROK small- and medium-sized enterprises with advanced technology to begin operations in Mongolia. They can produce goods by taking advantage of low labor costs and rich dairy and livestock resources in Mongolia. By so doing, they can gain profits by selling the goods on international markets. However, it will be profitable for the ROK, which is devoid of resources, to jointly develop in a far-sighted way the Mongolian subterranean resources, of which there are approximately 80 kinds, including petroleum, bronze, uranium, and molybdenum.

[Kim] North Korea's nuclear issue has been a worldwide political issue. What is the Mongolian position on this?

[Ochirbat] Being located between Russia and China, which possess nuclear weapons, Mongolia has attached great importance to the worldwide nuclear disarmament issue and to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. This is why Mongolia has declared all of Mongolia a nuclear-free zone. All countries on this earth should thoroughly abide by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. I have maintained the position that any country that withdraws from the NPT is harmful to international security.

[Kim] The political situation in neighboring Russia is very chaotic. What is the position of the Mongolian people who have maintained close relations with Russia?

[Ochirbat] The Mongolian people have supported the struggle for democracy and the line for reform and opening up. Power struggles should be settled democratically in any country. If the conflicts are not settled in a democratic way, then they should be settled based on the people's wish. Russia's should solve its problems this way.

President Receives Libyan Embassy Official

LD2409101593 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT
24 Sep 93

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Al-Fatih [September] 24. JAMAHR-IYAH NEWS AGENCY—President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat of the Republic of Mongolia has received yesterday in Ulaanbaatar the secretary of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau in Mongolia. The Mongolian president asked the secretary of the Arab Libyan People's Bureau to extend his regards and compliments as well as those of the government and the people in Mongolia to the leader of the revolution and the Arab Libyan people. The Mongolian president reaffirmed the depth of friendly relations established between the Great Jamahriyah and Mongolia and emphasised the need for more cooperation and consultations as developing nations within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement and other international organizations.

North Korea

Alleged 'Military Provocation' by South in DMZ

*SK2909154493 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1508 GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] The South Korean puppets committed a military provocation of illegally bringing an armed helicopter into the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ]. The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation by bringing an armed helicopter into the DMZ near Ipo-ri, Kumgang County, Kangwon Province in the eastern front on 29 September.

About 1505 [0605 GMT] on 29 September, the South Korean puppets brought an armed helicopter into the DMZ from the direction of Kajon-ri, Soa-myon, Inje County and illegally landed the armed helicopter near the point of 1,600 meters southeast of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Marker No. 1125.

This kind of provocative military act openly committed by the South Korean puppets in broad daylight, after infiltrating a spy ship deep into our side's territorial waters of the West Sea, is a violent violation of the Armistice Agreement. It is also a planned provocative maneuver to artificially aggravate the situation of the DMZ along the MDL where arms of both sides are tensely facing each other.

If the South Korean puppets continue to drive the situation of the Korean peninsula toward the tense road of aggravation by challenging the desire of all the Korean people who want to achieve peaceful reunification, they will have to be fully responsible for all the consequences.

Meeting Between Japan's Nakanishi, Aspin Viewed

*SK3009043793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418
GMT 30 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)—The director general of the Defence Agency of Japan, Nakanishi, held a confab threatening the DPRK with the U.S. secretary of defense, Aspin, on September 27 during his trip to the United States, NHK reported.

Nakanishi raised a hue and cry over the "missile problem" of the DPRK again and made bellicose utterances to the effect that Japan would actively cooperate in the implementation of the "theatre missile defence initiative projected by the United States" aimed at attacking the DPRK in case of emergency and would "maintain the Japan-U.S. security system."

His outcries are an open challenge and grave threat to the DPRK; they revealed the sinister intention to strengthen the military tieup between Japan and the United States against the DPRK.

Nakanishi alleged that missiles of the DPRK were a "factor of destabilising the international community as a

whole" as well as the vicinity of Japan. This is an absurd sophism that can convince no one.

The Japanese authorities are making much ado about the DPRK's regular missile launching exercise as if something serious had happened and vociferously raising the "missile problem" of the DPRK in the United States. This is no more than a sinister move to justify their military power buildup.

Although the Japanese authorities, with the recent "Japan-U.S. talks of top defence authorities" as an occasion, seek a criminal intention to strengthen military relations between Japan and the United States, extensively reinforce up-to-date weapons and wield the sword of aggression against the DPRK in case of emergency, it is a foolish dream.

If Japan attempts to contain the DPRK with "strength" in collusion with the United States, sticking to the Cold War era mode of thinking, we will immediately take a legitimate self-defensive measure to show what a miserable doom those going against the trend of the times are destined to face.

Paper Calls Japan 'Real Factor of Instability'

*SK3009052593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445
GMT 30 Sep 93*

["Real Factor of Instability"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)—The director general of the Defence Agency of Japan in his recent talks with the commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces in Hawaii said that since there are many factors of instability in the East Asian region it is important to maintain the Japan-U.S. military alliance system, and he cited the "nuclear and missile development" by the DPRK as one of these factors.

It is none other than Japan that is the biggest factor of instability in the East Asian region, a NODONG SINMUN analyst says, and goes on:

It is Japan that continues to increase military spendings and puts spurs to arm expansion and buildup of armed forces and that pursues the development of nuclear weapons in real earnest, going against the trend of the times toward detente and disarmament.

Drastically increasing military expenditures, Japan intends to hasten the modernisation of the "Self-Defence Forces" [SDF] and increase its overseas operation capacity by introducing the aegis carrying high-performance missiles, attack fighter planes, tanks of new type, large transport ships, large transport planes, "AWACS" planes and aircraft carriers.

On the other hand, Japan frequently stages war exercises under various names and tries to realise a full-scale overseas dispatch of the "SDF".

Yet, Japan, like a thief crying "stop thief", alleges that the "nuclear and missile development" by the DPRK is a factor of the instability in the East Asian region.

The purpose sought by Japan in such false propaganda is to justify its scheme to turn itself into a military power and arm itself with nuclear weapons, maintain the Japan-U.S. military alliance system and thus realise its ambition for reinvasion.

No matter what artifice the Japanese reactionaries may resort to in a bid to shift the blame on to the other by covering up their criminal moves that render the situation in the east Asian region unstable and reversing the truth, it will not work at all.

Japan Warned on Escalating 'Military Adventures'

SK3009045593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 30 Sep 93

["Japanese Reactionaries Must Not Act Rashly"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)—The Japanese reactionaries Wednesday launched a largest-ever round of joint exercises involving all three sectors of the "Self-Defense Forces", handling land, sea and air defense, around Japan islands and the East Sea of Korea, according to a report from Tokyo.

Anti-submarine maneuvers will be staged together with the U.S. Airforce and Navy during the two-week drill till October 12.

The exercises will test the ability of the three sectors to coordinate operations in a joint land, sea and air "defense stratagem", the report said.

It is very ill-boding that the Japanese reactionaries started the largest-ever war games timing to coincide with their recent malicious anti-DPRK campaign, spreading a rumour about "nuclear threat" and "missile threat" by the DPRK to strain the situation.

The Japanese reactionaries escalating their military adventures must look straight at the reality and stop acting rashly.

Message Sent to Japanese Party Chairman

SK2909110493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings Tuesday to Tomiichi Murayama on his election as chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party.

The message hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties would develop favorably in the future, too, and wished him great success in his responsible work.

Anniversary of Korean Hall Marked in Japan

SK2909104193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, September 27 (KNS-KCNA)—A meeting was held in Tokyo on September 25 to mark the 30th anniversary of the building of Korean Hall.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in his speech said Korean Hall was built on April 15, 1963, the 51st birthday of the respected leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song, and that it was replaced by a new hall on September 25, 1986 in keeping with the development of the Chongnyon organization and the patriotic work.

Korean Hall is a proud symbol of the loyalty and united strength of the Chongnyon ranks advancing along the patriotic road generation after generation under the guidance of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il, Han Tok-su noted.

He called for effecting a radical development and massive upswing in all work of Chongnyon.

The meeting was followed by a party.

Kim Il-song Greet Chinese Party, State Leaders

SK3009061693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Wednesday sent a message of greetings to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on the occasion of the 44th founding anniversary of the PRC.

The message says:

Over the past 44 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China the industrious Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China have built a prosperous socialist new China in the land of China, overcoming manifold difficulties.

Today the Chinese people are actively struggling to promote the stability and unity of the whole country, consolidate the successes made in socialist construction and realise the modernisation of the country.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the increasing might of the PRC and express firm solidarity with the Chinese people in their just efforts to reunify the whole country.

The Korean-Chinese friendship is a solid friendship that has stood all tests.

The traditional Korean-Chinese friendship with long historical roots will be steadily strengthened and developed in accordance with the desire of our two parties, two countries and two peoples and by their joint efforts.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and the Chinese people greater success in the efforts to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Choe Tae-pok Meets With New Chinese Ambassador

*SK2909050593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—Secretary Choe Tae-pok of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea met and had a talk with new Chinese Ambassador to Korea Qiao Zonghuai who paid him a courtesy call Tuesday.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yang-kon, Vice-director of a Department of the C.C., the WPK, and officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

Youth, Children's Art Troupe Leaves for China

*SK2509115693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022
GMT 25 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA)—A Korean youth and children's art troupe left here today for a visit to China.

President Kim Il-song Greet Botswanan President

*SK2909105693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Tuesday sent a message of greetings to Ketumile Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the independence of the country.

President Kim Il-song in the message wished the Botswanan president and people great success in their work for the prosperity of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop.

Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Abroad

UN Secretary General Greets Leader

*SK3009041593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400
GMT 30 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea received messages of greetings from King of Sweden Carl Gustaf, acting prime minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Herbert Young and U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on the 45th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The messages extend wholehearted congratulations and best wishes to President Kim Il-song.

Foreign Groups Send Greetings

*SK2909050693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received telegrams and letters from the participants in meetings held in Dhaka, New Delhi, the National Press Club of Nepal, Homs Province of Syria, Sofia, Windhoek, the Chambogo Normal College of Uganda, Harare, Lima and the Nicaragua-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Association to celebrate the 45th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The telegrams and letters note that the DPRK is demonstrating worldwide the might of the anthropocentric socialist system, applying the principles of independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence under the banner of the chuche idea.

They sincerely wish President Kim Il-song a long life in good health for the prosperity and development of the DPRK and the reunification of Korea.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting held in Moscow to mark the 45th birthday of the DPRK.

Brazilian National Congress Delegation Arrives

*SK2809120493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050
GMT 28 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA)—A delegation of the National Congress members from different political parties of Brazil led by Neif Jabur, vice-chairman of the External Relations Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Deputies from the Brazilian Democratic Movement, and a delegation of the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea headed by Director Alfa Toure arrived here today by air.

Talks Held With WPK

*SK2909110693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the delegation of national congressmen from different political parties of Brazil.

Present at the talks on the WPK side were Chi Chae-yong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee, the WPK, and officials concerned and on the Brazilian side were the delegation led by Neif Jabur, vice-chairman of the External Relations Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Deputies from the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

The sides exchanged views on a series of matters of mutual concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

People's Assembly Delegation Arrives in Indonesia

SK2909021593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] A DPRK Supreme People's Assembly delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop arrived in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 24 September.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Speaker (Wahuno) and vice speakers of the Indonesian People's Representation Council; other functionaries concerned; our country's ambassador to Indonesia, and embassy members.

Anniversary of Revolution Victory in Yemen Noted

SK2609104193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the anniversary of the victory of the September 26 revolution in Yemen.

MINJU CHOSON in a by-lined article points to the achievements made by the Yemeni people in the struggle to build a new independent and prosperous society after the victory of the revolution.

It goes on:

The Yemeni people are now striving to consolidate the reunification of the country, ensure national unity and develop the national economy.

The Yemeni Government and people are developing the friendly and cooperative relations with the world progressive people against imperialism and racism.

Korea and Yemen have established bonds of friendship as Asian countries.

The Korean people will make all efforts to strengthen and develop friendly relations with the peoples of different countries in the idea of independence, peace and friendship in the future, too.

The Korean people wish the Yemeni people greater success in their struggle for national unity and the development and prosperity of the country.

Italian Restaurant Opens in Pyongyang

SK2909051293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—A restaurant serving Italian national dishes (spaghetti, pizza) opened in Changgwang street in Pyongyang.

The restaurant will mainly serve traditional Italian national dishes such as spaghetti and pizza which are well known to the world.

Its opening ceremony took place on the spot Tuesday.

Present there were Pak Tu-nam, director of the Koryo General Bureau of Services, officials concerned and the members of the trade working delegation of the Lumace-Co. Ge. Ca. Corporation of Italy headed by its president Salvatore Florio.

Economic officials of different embassies here were invited.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

Recalling that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received the president of "C.I.S. Estero" group of Italy and his party, and showed deep solicitude for them on Sept. 28, last year, the speakers said that the restaurant opening on the significant anniversary is a symbol of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Italy and it would make an active contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation in the future.

A party was given that day upon the opening of the restaurant.

Kim Chong-il's Works Studied Abroad

SK2809114393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA)—Classical works of the dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were disseminated and studied in various countries.

A seminar on the work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" was held by the group for the study of the chuche idea of Guinean youth and students.

The chairman of the group said the work dealt a blow at the imperialists who loudly advertised the "end" of socialism and gave a correct guideline for the revolutionary people to defend the cause of socialism, clearly understanding the cause of frustration of socialism and lessons from it.

A lecture on the work "On the Chuche Idea" took place at Managua National Autonomous University of Nicaragua.

And a lecture on the work "Young Men and Women, Be the Vanguard Unfailingly Loyal to the Party and the

Leader" was sponsored by the Harare Provincial Youth League of the Zimbabwe African National Union-patriotic Front.

The chairman of the provincial youth league said the dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a genius of thought and theory, clearly indicated the road ahead of the Korean youth movement by advancing unique ideas and theories on the youth movement on the basis of the *chuche* idea.

The future of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is all the brighter as the youth problem has been solved brilliantly, he added.

Families of County Party Officials Recognized

*SK2909104393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011
GMT 29 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to the families of the officials of the Kowon, Songhwa and Yongbyon County Party Committees.

Some families joined the county town construction corps and built scores of dwelling houses for disabled soldiers, bereaved families of fallen fighters and martyrs, war veterans and labour innovators.

The others joined the county home stock-breeding teams and produced a large quantity of meat for those people.

Reports and speeches were made at the meetings conveying the thanks. They expressed their determination to do many more good things for the party and the revolution, the society and the collective and revolutionary comrades under the party's slogan "We Serve the People!"

Party Paper's Philosophical Essay Cited

*SK2909105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022
GMT 29 Sep 93*

["NODONG SINMUN Calls for Loving Human Beings"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 29 (KCNA)—Love for human beings, this is the supreme goal of our party and the final target of its activities. Love human beings, this is the philosophical faith of our party, says NODONG SINMUN today in a political essay titled "Let's Love Human Beings".

The essay deals with efflorescing human traits and human love which promise our sure victory in the acute confrontation between socialism and capitalism and with the greatness of our party which brings them into full bloom.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The revolution is aimed at bringing the love for the people into bloom....

One cannot make revolution if he does not love human beings."

The essay further says:

All the lines, policies and activities of our party are run through with the great faith in human love. Our socialism in which the leader, the party and the masses share the same destiny as one socio-political organism is precisely the most harmonious and united society in which all the people are united with the benevolent politics and love.

True love for human beings represents a peculiar fragrance of our society, our style socialism which is holding the tender-hearted father, the great teacher in high esteem.

An increasing number of girls are married to disabled soldiers, young couples look after those helpless old men and women, and women adopt those children who had lost their parents and take good care of them as their own flesh and blood.

People donate their blood and flesh to others for their resuscitation, let their children and wives donate their eye corneas to help others recover their sight, soldiers cover exploding hand-grenades with their bodies to save their comrades and young men unhesitatingly jump into frozen river and devote their lives to rescue children.

Such moving stories can be heard everywhere in our country.

No matter how noisily the imperialists and the renegades of socialism advertise capitalism and "freedom" in the West and so on, we despise as a living hell and a corrupt ditch the capitalist society in which human beings are violated by money and loudly sing of our socialism where human love is in full bloom and of our party which is shaping policies of love for man.

The dear leader is the great teacher and the great father who has boundless love for people.

His human love is the great love with which he looks after all our people in his bosom, leads them forward and helps them bring their relations into relations of comradely love of helping and loving each other and into warm kind-hearted relations as between kinsmen.

"Let Us Love Human Beings! If We Defend Socialism We Will Win and If We Abandon It, We Will Die!"

This is the requirement of the times for a true life of man, the call of mankind and the eternal will of our party and people, the essay stresses.

Article Views Ideology in Socialist Society

*SK2809104993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014
GMT 28 Sep 93*

[Ideology is Vital in Socialist Society—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA)—The superiority and might of socialism are determined by how great its guiding idea is and how strong the ideological faith and will of the people are. When the party firmly defends the purity of the socialist idea and constantly strengthens the ideological and purposeful unity of the popular masses on its basis, socialism can make a long drive without any vacillation even in any vortex of history—this is a precious truth proven by the present-day reality.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a by-lined article headlined "Ideology Is Vital in Socialist Society".

The article quotes the dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Money is vital in capitalist society which is guided by the principle that material wealth is almighty, whereas ideology is vital in socialist society where the people are the masters."

It goes on:

Today the great reality of socialism of our own style fully proves the truth that ideology is vital in socialist society.

Ideology is vital in socialist society. This has been proven by the fact that the superiority of socialism is immediately the superiority of ideology and that the might of socialism is immediately that of ideology. What strong will and big strength the people, the masters of society, display is, in the long run, a matter of ideology. People armed with an independent revolutionary idea can win over any formidable enemy and successfully carry out any difficult task. Consciousness of independence plays a decisive role in the struggle for social development.

No force on earth can break the strength of the people united with one ideology and purpose. Unity based on one ideology is possible only in socialist society in which ideology is vital. The might of socialism is that of the close unity of the popular masses with one ideology and purpose.

Our party's ideology first theory advanced by the dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the first time in history is the revolutionary theory that ideology of the people is basic to the revolutionary struggle and construction work and everything is decided by ideology.

That ideology is vital in socialist society has been fully proved also by the historical lesson in building socialism in our era that if the popular masses are armed with the socialist idea, socialism will emerge victorious, but if they fall ill ideologically, socialism will go to ruin.

That ideology is vital in socialist society is well illustrated by the realities of the countries where socialism has collapsed and capitalism revived.

Historical experience shows that ideological degeneration leads to the degeneration of the working-class party and the socialist system and then their existence comes to an end. If ideology degenerates, tremendous economic potentials and military forces become impotent and the socialist system which has developed for scores of years collapses like a sodden mud wall.

The dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward and has brilliantly applied the unique idea and theory that ideology is vital in socialist society and thus, opened the way of defending and successfully accomplishing the socialist cause of our times. As it firmly takes the *chuche* idea and our party's ideology first theory as the political philosophy of the party and state and the guideline of the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the illustrious leader, our socialist cause is advancing without the slightest vacillation, twists and turns under the complicated situation like today.

Revolutionary Sites, Historical Remains Found

*SK2609001393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504
GMT 25 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 25 (KCNA)—Revolutionary sites, historical remains and relics and slogans of over 100 kinds, more than 300 pieces in all, have been discovered at and around a secret base in Yangdok district which was situated in thick forests in the central part of Korea during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il-song advanced there in August 1938, leading the guard company and some members of the 8th Regiment of the Korean People Revolutionary Army (KPRA), and conducted energetic activities to expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle deep into the homeland.

Found at the Namdaebong and Pukdaebong secret camps of the Yangdok district secret base are sites of the log cabin of the command where the great leader camped in those days, the place where he convened a meeting of chiefs of small units, troops and political workers of the KPRA and underground revolutionary organizations, the place where he conversed with commanding officers of small units, and the place where he had a talk with workers.

Also discovered are sites of KPRA soldiers' rooms, an arms repair shop, an infirmary, long-range observation post, control post, dining room and a well, Chinese ink jar and an ink bottle, pieces of an oil lamp and syringe, and a file, gimlet, shoe soles, pieces of rice bowl, cooking pot, cups, spoons, etc.

Many slogans written on trees and rocks were found around the secret base. Some of them read "leader Kim

Il-song is the heaven of Korea, let the 20 million nation uphold General Kim with one mind", "long live victory of the Korean revolution, defeat Japanese fascism, the Korean nation will not perish" and "fellow countrymen, rise up, the day of liberation is not far off".

South Korea

IAEA To Adopt Resolution Against North Korea

SK2909233793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2215 GMT 29 Sep 93

[By correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] During its general session tomorrow, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] will adopt a resolution urging North Korea to fully implement the Nuclear Safeguard Accord.

In the draft of the IAEA general session's resolution just obtained by KBS, the IAEA general session expresses deep concern over North Korea violating its duty of implementing the Nuclear Safeguard Accord and urges North Korea to fully implement it at once. In the draft, the IAEA also expresses deep concern about North Korea's nonimplementation of the Nuclear Safeguard Accord, because it recently refused to receive the IAEA regular [tongsangjokin] and general [ilbanjokin] inspections.

In particular, the draft of the IAEA resolution stresses that North Korea should implement the resolution already adopted by the UN Security Council and the IAEA board of governors meeting.

In addition, the draft of the resolution supports a series of measures taken by the IAEA so far for North Korea to implement the Nuclear Safeguard Accord, reaffirms the validity of the nuclear accord between the IAEA and North Korea, and positively supports the unprejudiced efforts made by the IAEA secretary general and the IAEA Secretariat for North Korea to implement the accord.

The draft of the resolution will be submitted to the IAEA general session tomorrow and will be adopted through discussions and resolutions of each country's delegates attending the general session.

YONHAP on Draft Resolution

SK3009093893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—A draft resolution calling on North Korea to accept nuclear inspections was introduced on Thursday to the current regular meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) being held in Vienna. Its introduction came on the eve of the planned handling of the North Korean nuclear issue by the 37th IAEA general meeting on Oct. 1 as a special agenda.

The draft resolution expresses a serious concern about the fact that the three separate decisions made by IAEA Board of Governors meetings and the essence of the U.N. Security Council decision made last May with respect to the North Korean nuclear question have not been implemented to date. The draft makes it clear that North Korea has the treaty obligation to abide completely by the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement. It also strongly supports the efforts made by IAEA authorities to get the nuclear issues resolved, thus rejecting North Korea's complaint about "impartiality" on the part of the IAEA.

The resolution recommends that North Korea's nuclear issues be taken up as an official agenda at the 38th IAEA regular meeting next year.

A source at the IAEA meeting said the draft resolution has been prepared amid the spreading sense of alarm among IAEA member countries at North Korea's recent rejection of IAEA inspections and threat to boycott further talks with the IAEA.

The source said that there will be no problem in obtaining the passage of the resolution as an overwhelming majority, 69, of the IAEA member countries voted for the adoption of the nuclear issues as a special topic of the current meeting on Sept. 28.

Besides, even China, Libya and Cuba, which had in the past defended North Korea's position, abstained instead of voting against it on Sept. 28, the source added.

Foreign Minister Speaks at UN General Assembly

SK3009010893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu declared his country's bid for a non-permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council Wednesday. In a keynote speech at the General Assembly, Han gave support to establishing U.N. stand-by forces for more effective peace-keeping and urged nuclear powers to join a comprehensive test ban.

While calling on North Korea to comply with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he drew attention to safety problems at Pyongyang's nuclear reactors.

"We will actively seek ways to increase our contribution to international organizations," he said. "In this regard, the Republic of Korea hopes to better contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security by having an opportunity to serve in the Security Council in a near future."

Officials said Seoul plans to bid for the seat for 1996-1997.

Supporting a more readily available, faster responding U.N. force to prevent and resolve regional conflicts, an idea long entertained by Washington, the foreign minister said a stand-by force "is an appropriate way to enhance the United Nations' role in meeting new challenges to peace."

The speech was imbued with calls against proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, not only related to North Korea but as a global threat.

"...Given the inequality inherent in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, nuclear powers are urged to actively join the efforts for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) while decreasing their nuclear arsenal," Han said.

"At the same time, the United Nations conventional arms register that was launched with the participation of more than seventy member states should be implemented on a universal basis as soon as possible," he said, supporting the idea of declaring all inflow and outflow of military equipments and materials with the United Nations.

The foreign minister reiterated the two demands on North Korea as stated in the Security Council's resolution, that Pyongyang comply with IAEA safeguards accord and at the same time talk with Seoul for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. But he called new attention to safety threats of North Korea's secretive nuclear facilities.

"My delegation also remains deeply concerned about the safety of North Korean nuclear power reactors. The IAEA and the countries concerned should pay special attention to the safety of (North Korea's) nuclear facilities," he said.

Plans To Join UN Convention Against Torture

SK2709085493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to join the convention against torture by end of November, at the latest, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

The ministry is awaiting a final review report from the prosecution, Justice Ministry and National Police Administration before submitting an application to U.N. Secretary-general Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the officials said.

The application can be filed as soon as the relevant ministries finish their review, which may be earlier than the end of November, they said.

The convention goes into effect one month after the application is received by Butrus-Ghali.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu declared during the conference on human rights in June that Korea would join the convention against torture this year.

Finance Minister Says Country To Join OECD

SK3009014693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea hopes to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) by 1996, Korean Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong said in his keynote speech at the 48th annual meetings of the board of governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Wednesday.

Joining the interest group of industrialized free market countries will provide momentum to liberalize capital movements, which will contribute to Korean economy's internationalization and advancement, Hong said. The immediate effect of the implementation of the real-name financial transaction system in August might be tough on the economy, but Korea is willing "to take strong medicine now for the long-term benefits," he said.

He expressed hope that the Uruguay Round will be concluded as soon as possible to secure free trade and help the recovery of the sluggish world economy.

"I believe that at this particular juncture, an early agreement is more important than a perfect agreement," he said.

He noted that some industrially advanced countries appear to be restricting trade by claiming environmental reasons or setting environmental standards too stringent for the developing countries. He recommended that environmental matters be addressed not through trade sanctions but by effective transfers of financial resources and technologies.

In this regard, Korea plans to contribute to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is to carry out a major role in tackling global environmental problems, Hong said.

He showed concern for the continuing recession in the industrialized countries as it might weaken the reform efforts in the nations in transition and bring about protectionism.

Hong suggested that the industrialized countries endeavor in the short-term to boost their economies and in the medium-term to substantially reduce their fiscal deficits and government debts.

In the course of their transition toward market economies, the republics of the former Soviet Union are still confronted with severe difficulties such as price instability and reductions in output, he said.

He proposed the bretton woods institutions positively consider the idea of utilizing former senior government officials of successful developing member countries.

They can, he said, assist the countries in transition as policy advisers because they possess real experiences in economic development and transformation to market economies.

Meanwhile, meeting with Korean reporters in Washington, Hong predicted Monday that Korean economic growth this year will stop at about 4.5 percent. He noted the slightly slow business, but said he had no plans to introduce a rescue package at this stage. Because the government seeks prosperity alongside stability, it saw no need for economic stimuli measures despite the current hard times, he said.

He was confident that investment and business will look up toward the latter part of next year in view of the improving business indices.

Hong projected inflation at 5 percent this year and a current account deficit of 1 billion U.S. dollars with reduced imports. He promised introduction of deregulation by the year-end as planned despite implementation of the real-name system as it is necessary to raise international competitiveness of the finance industry.

Chinese Vice Premier Tours Cheju Island

SK2909135093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT
29 Sep 93

[Text] Cheju, South Korea, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing and his 15-member official entourage arrived here Wednesday for two days of sightseeing.

The vice premier, who arrived in Seoul on Monday as a guest of the South Korean Government, landed at Cheju International Airport at 11:50 A.M. and was welcomed by Cheju Provincial Governor Woo Keun-min.

The group is scheduled to stay on the island until Thursday, touring Sogupo city and several other sites.

Li met with President Kim Yong-sam on Monday and joined in the celebrations for China's National Day at the Taejon International Exposition on Tuesday.

Aviation Talks With China Slated for 6-9 Oct

SK2809024993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT
28 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China sit down for a fourth round of aviation talks in Seoul on Oct. 6-9, and Foreign Ministry officials here expressed cautious optimism Tuesday about reaching some sort of agreement.

Yu Pyong-u, director-general of the Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and Ke Deming, deputy director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, lead the talks to determine the control transfer point and number of airlines on each route.

Seoul insists on transferring air traffic control at 124 degrees longitude, the line recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization, while Beijing insists on 125 degrees.

Seoul insists on multiple airlines while Beijing wants a single company flying just one route.

A direct route would cut the flying time between Seoul and Beijing by nearly two hours, and beyond rights would allow South Korean airlines to go on to the European continent and Chinese airlines to fly to other Asian cities via Seoul.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu is to visit China in late October and the officials hope to sign the aviation pact then.

Czech Economy Minister Discusses Cooperation

AU3009085293 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT
28 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul Sep 28 (CTK)—Czech Economic Minister Karel Dyba and chairman of Government Corporation to Promote Foreign Trade, Pak Yong-do, agreed that the trade exchange between the Czech Republic and Republic of Korea did not correspond to the possibilities of the two economic systems.

Dyba, who heads a Czech Government delegation on a two-day visit to Korea, met with Pak on Monday [27 September].

Dyba and Pak share the view that it is necessary to improve information on trade exchange and balance of commercial flows.

The Korean corporation as well as the Czech diplomatic mission in Seoul would help clear up conditions of direct capital involvement of Korean companies in the Czech Republic for the sake of their expansion in the European markets.

Dyba also conducted talks with the Samsung management. They discussed a planned project of cooperation between the Korean company and the Czech communication SPT Telecom Company regarding modernisation of the telephone network in North Moravia and possibly also in South Bohemia with possible financial contribution from the Korean Government.

Agreements Discussed With Minister

AU3009130993 Prague CTK in English 1405 GMT
28 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul Sep 28 (CTK)—A delegation of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry is expected in Prague in early 1994 to discuss the establishment of a non-governmental committee for cooperation between the chamber and the Czech Economic Chamber. Vit Stepanek from the Czech Economy Ministry told CTK today.

Stepanek, who is accompanying Economics Minister Karel Dyba on a trip to South Korea, said that Dyba and the Korean chamber's chairman, Kim Sang-ha [name as received] noted today that economic relations between the two countries did not correspond to their needs.

Dyba also met with president of the third largest Korean company, Daewoo Corporation, Kim Wu-chung [name as received], which exports its products to the Czech market.

In a meeting with the industry, trade and energy minister, Kim Chol-su, Dyba stressed the Czech Republic's interest in concluding with South Korea agreements on the protection of investment and on prevention of double taxation.

Assembly To Probe Decision on Loan to Russia

SK2809030293 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] The National Assembly on 27 September opened four parliamentary standing panels to deliberate the government's budget and reserve funds spending for 1992.

In the National Assembly Steering Committee, the opposition Democratic Party lawmakers demanded to know how the presidential office of Chongwadae spent a large sum of political money allegedly given by Chong Chuyong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, to former President No Tae-u.

During the presidential campaign in December last year, Chong, who was a presidential contender, alleged he donated 26 billion won to No Tae-u, requesting that the money be spent for poor people.

Pak Kwan-yong, chief presidential secretary, said that he will investigate whether there is any data or material at the Chongwadae about the donation and spending of the sum.

In the Foreign Affairs-National Unification Committee, the ruling and opposition parties agree to hold a hearing on the \$3 billion economic cooperative loan granted to the former Soviet Union and thereby investigate the decision-making process for that issue.

It is expected that the hearing will be held as soon as the parliamentary inspection of national affairs, which is slated to be held on 4-23 October, ends.

Auditing Board Receives More Foreign Trainees

SK2709100893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—The Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) has been receiving an increasing number of foreign visitors for observation and training since it began to play the pivotal role in President Kim Yong-sam's reform and anti-corruption drive in March, a spokesman said on Monday.

In May, it conducted an 11-day observation and training course for a six-man team from China's auditing administration, headed by Bureau Chief Liu Dazhu.

A 27-member team from the Thai Government's auditing institution arrived Monday for a four-day tour during which they will be orientated to the role and functions of the BAI, its relations with parliament and other government agencies, and South Korea's budget and accounting systems and fiscal controls in the public sector.

The spokesman said the Thai officials would also study the auditing system and activity of the BAI for its key role in establishing national discipline and elevating the efficiency of major public programs through inspections without sanctuary, such as the auditing of the Yulgok military modernization program.

The BAI hosted the transportation auditing seminar of the Asian organization of supreme audit institutions here from Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, with 28 transportation auditors from 23 member countries participating.

Results of Asset Checking To Be Revealed

SK2509071593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 25 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—The policy coordinator at the Prime Minister's Office, who has been checking the formation process of personal assets of government officials of grade one and above, will announce the results of his investigation early next week.

Coordinator Pyo Se-chin said Saturday that checking of personal assets of officials by each ministry and agency is now in the final phase.

"I believe we can announce an overall result," he said. "But we will decide when we will do it early next week."

Pyo said he will announce the method and date of the announcement on Monday.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Army Reform

SK2809104093 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Sep 93 p 7

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae by senior political reporter Yun Tok-han on the occasion of the 45th ROK Armed Forces Day; place and date not given]

[Text] The first of October is the 45th ROK Armed Forces Day. Amid serious political upheavals of our society for the past half century, our Army has enjoyed its honor as the absolute defender of national sovereignty. At the same time, however, it has been the subject of disgrace as a plunderer of political power. In particular, for the past seven months since the civilian government took office, the Army has undergone a large-scale change in the midst of a whirlpool of reform. Defense

Minister Kwon Yong-hae, who has been commanding the reform drive of the Army amid reaction and expectations at home and abroad, was interviewed by this paper. In the interview, he assessed the reform of the Army that has been carried out for the past seven months and talked about the future direction of the reform of the Army.

[Yun] You have indeed led a busy life for the past seven months. I presume that you have now experienced critical moments. Am I right?

[Kwon] You are right. There were positive aspects in the process of reform of the Army, however, there were also negative aspects. The Army has truly gone through a painful process by rectifying its past errors. I made efforts to show the subordinates the hopeful road toward advancement in the future and to convince the people that the Army is carrying out the reform to adapt itself to the new era.

[Yun] What is the direction for future reform?

[Kwon] The reform carried out for the past seven months was aimed at mainly eradicating irregularities and at law enforcement. The direction of future reform will be in working out permanent, preplanned systematic steps. We will establish medium- and long-range plans for each field including personnel administration, reinforcement of combat power, and overall management and operation of the Army in order to prepare for the future. For this, the Army Reform Committee, made up of some 20 field-grade officers selected from each service, was formed. This Committee is collecting opinions from within the Army pertaining to the direction of future reform.

[Yun] How do you plan to handle those involved in Hanahoe [private circle of Korean Military Academy graduates] during the forthcoming personnel administration in October?

[Kwon] We are all well aware that the damages caused by private circles within the Army were very great. We cannot demolish what has been operating for the past 20 years in a single morning. We cannot consider a little more than 100 people involved in private circles as the whole. I think we should give them the opportunity for self-examination, as well as a chance to resolve to dedicate themselves to the nation. It is wish of the whole Army, however, that a climate is not created in which private organizations can take root. Restrictions were already placed on promoting and assigning the members of Aljahoe [another private circle of Korean Military Academy graduates]. It is also a policy of the Army to restrict the promotions and assignments of the members of Hanahoe, whether to generals or field-grade officers.

[Yun] The Army was not subject to criticism during the recent opening of assets of government officials.

[Kwon] That is not strange at all. The process of accumulating assets differs according to an individuals' economic activities. Most soldiers cannot have enormous assets because they are not talented in increasing their properties, nor do they have time to do so. The negative view of the Army pertaining to personal properties is the result of only a few people.

[Yun] We understand that complaints are being raised by military circles over the Board of Audit and Inspection's [BAI] study of the Yulgok project. What do you think of this?

[Kwon] I worry that people misunderstand that the Army is not satisfied with the BAI's inspection itself. Speaking of the Yulgok project, it is not only a long-term project, which is to be carried out for five to 10 years, but also necessitates professional knowledge. At the same time, in the process of determining the requirements of weapon systems and selecting the type of airplane, there is bound to be a difference in views. Therefore, I believe the BAI, as well, is planning to expand and specialize its inspection management.

Another problem is that we lack an organization that can educate in defense industries in an academic and systematic way. Thus far, only those specialized persons within the Army have participated in our policy-making process. Therefore, I will, in the future, open the door widely so that even civilian specialists, civilian advisory persons, and civilian professors can participate in our policy-making process. Thus, I will enhance transparency in the policy-making process.

[Yun] To our people, the Army's image generally has been one of a "fearful" existence, rather than as an intimate one. Do you have any measures to improve the people's image of the military?

[Kwon] I think the role that our Army played under the authoritarian governments in the past created such an evaluation of the Army among our people. This was because at that time power itself came from the military circles. So, the military should not be involved in politics, nor should it be mobilized for political purposes. The military should change itself into an organization that shares pain with the people and helps them when they are in a difficult situation.

[Yun] Some people view you as a politically oriented figure. What do you think of this?

[Kwon] I have never heard that I am a politically oriented person, nor have I worked with political purposes. I think that such an assessment was made probably because the post of defense minister is a politically interested post. Anyway, I think the words, "politically oriented figure" arose because our people are keenly interested in how the present civilian government will control the Army and because I am the man who is responsible for the Army.

Prisoners To Be Paroled on National Day*SK2809120593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0953 GMT
28 Sep 93*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—A total of 1,143 inmates of prisons and reformatories will be paroled in a special amnesty on the occasion of the National Foundation Day, Oct. 3.

The Justice Ministry reported on Tuesday that the parolees, to be set free at 10 AM Oct. 2, will include one man sentenced to life and three serving terms of more than 15 years.

They will also include 204 people who obtained various industrial skills at prison and have been working at construction and other work sites on a daily basis.

But, the parolees do not include felons and politically implicated prisoners, the Ministry said.

Teachers' Union Rejects Reinstatement Conditions*SK2509021593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT
25 Sep 93*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—The National Teachers Union (Chonkyojo) will not seek the reinstatement of teachers fired for belonging to the union unless the conditions attached by the Education Ministry are altered, the central executive committee decided in a marathon meeting on Friday night.

The ministry has announced that it will reinstate teachers who were dismissed for belonging to the union only if they leave the union and apply before the end of this month.

A Chonkyojo spokesman announced after the 11-hour meeting that the union demanded the government withdraw the condition that all teachers wanting to be reinstated must leave the union first.

Chonkyojo will, however, allow about 50 former teachers who have no means to support their families leave the union and apply for reinstatement by Sept. 30, the government deadline. The committee also decided to begin a hunger strike on Oct. 11 and hold a national teachers rally on Oct. 24.

Around 1,500 teachers were dismissed in 1989 because they had joined the union.

Asiana Airlines To Pay Compensation for Crash*SK2509103493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT
25 Sep 93*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—Asiana Airlines will compensate 160 million won (198,000 U.S. dollars) each for 68 passengers who died in South Korea's worst air disaster on July 26, the company announced Saturday.

The settlement was agreed at the eighth negotiations round a day earlier after the family members eased their demand for at least 200 million won in compensation. Asiana first offered 150 million won.

The company's Boeing 737 crashed into a hill near southern city of Mokpo as the pilot was trying a third landing attempt in a stormy weather. The disaster killed 68 of 112 people aboard, the biggest accident on a domestic route.

Asiana paid 5 million won for victims' funeral arrangements and will pay 15 million won each for lost belongings and a consolatory tower, company officials said.

*** North Korean Leisure Life Discussed***932C0194A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No
855, 8 Jul 93 pp D1-D6*

[Published by the Agency for National Security Planning]

[Text] Seoul NAEWOE—North Korea, like other countries, has its provisions for the right of citizens to enjoy leisure.

Article 53 of the Constitution, revised in April 1992, states that "the state prepares sufficient modern cultural facilities to meet the people's desire for ceaseless spiritual and physical development, ensuring that all the working people enjoy socialistic cultural and artistic life to the fullest measure." Also, in Article 71, it stipulates that "citizens have the right to rest. This right is ensured by the established working hours, holidays, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and by various, ever-expanding cultural facilities."

Put in the light of realities in North Korea, however, these provisions have no more significance than a rule for the sake of rule.

In other words, the kind of leisure culture as we have in South Korea does not exist in North Korea where sports and recreational activities are perceived as a means to achieve the common goals of the whole collective rather than as hobbies or ways to promote physical fitness or make better use of free time.

In North Korea, office workers and all other workers working at factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, and other places of work are required to comply with a preset schedule in their daily life.

Especially, those assigned to physical labor and production have their daily quotas. In addition, they are required to attend various meetings and study programs and participate in compulsory labor service and military training on their days off and during vacations. This situation simply does not allow individuals to use their free time as they wish to.

Even when one gets a few days' leave from work, he or she can hardly use it for leisure activity. The means of leisure activity are limited, and there is no freedom of travel. Moreover, for families, there is no coordinating between workers' leaves and school vacations, making it virtually impossible for families to enjoy vacations together.

Even if they could arrange the timing, they have more problems to face. Transportation and lodgings are not as readily available as in South Korea. Also, obtaining the travel permit is extremely difficult.

Regulation for the Sake of Regulation

In North Korea, under Cabinet Decision No. 10 put in effect in April 1964, residents must obtain the travel permit for travels between counties, municipalities or provinces. People making official trips must also carry the required certificates with them.

In May 1991, the restrictions were eased in part to help erase the image of a closed society and for propaganda to portray Kim Chong-il as striving to serve the people. Thus, by Decision No. 23 of the State Administration Council, the travel permit became unnecessary for trips within the province of residence; residents were allowed to travel freely by showing their citizenship cards, except visitors to areas adjacent to the military demarcation line or border areas, who were still required to have the travel permit.

However, as the tendency toward openness swept the world in the wake of upheavals in East Europe, North Korea rescinded the decision without giving it a serious chance of implementation, for fear of an inflow of information from outside.

Consequently, when residents need to visit relatives living in other parts of the country for unavoidable reasons or go peddling in other areas, they still are required to obtain the approval of four offices (the workshop chief, the ri police substation, the county security office, and the security office of the place they plan to visit). The procedures are so complicated that free travels are simply inconceivable for them.

Accommodations are also limited.

Strictly separated are accommodations for citizens and those for foreigners. Under the present system, hotels and guest houses are for use by foreigners and high-ranking party and government officials. The general public is allowed to use only inns.

Each municipality, district, or county operates one or two inns. They are managed by the public service office of the municipal or county administrative committee. Rooms of those inns have no furnishings at all other than bedclothes. Lavatories are for common use. Usually, 10 persons or more sleep in one room.

Bedclothes are dirty because they are not washed often enough. Every room is infested with lice. To keep them

off, guests would often hang their coats to the ceiling before going to bed. Or, for protection against thefts which are frequently reported among guests, they would roll them up and use as a pillow.

People Prefer "Right To Rest" to Vacation

In North Korea where traveling is so difficult and accommodations so inadequate, the pleasure of the working people and office workers in general is to win the right to rest allocated on a quarterly basis.

The right to rest of course means a travel for the individual, not for the family. Nevertheless, it makes the worker eligible for a stay in a rest center located in a scenic spot like Mt. Kumgang and Songdowon or in a hot springs resort like Chuul and Sinchon.

But only two or three tickets for such privileges are allocated to a factory of 100 employees each quarter. Chances of visiting rest centers are that low for the general public.

So, when granted a leave from work, most of them prefer to stay home, take a rest and recuperate from the hard work and strains.

They would spend time repairing their houses or doing other household chores.

In Pyongyang City, they could spend a day with children by, for instance, taking them to the Taesongsan Amusement Center by subway.

In the countryside where no recreational facilities are available, they would get together with colleagues at work or neighbors and go for picnics in a nearby mountain or at the beach.

For a hobby or just as a pastime, they could indeed go to movies or appreciate music but they mostly do those things on Wednesdays—designated as "the culture day" at factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms—by groups and on a compulsory basis in the name of "movie efficacy struggle."

Furthermore, the Korean chess [paduk] and card games as the most basic forms of hobby have either disappeared or exist only in name.

Ping-Pong the Only Sport

North Korea formed its paduk association and built a paduk hall in Pyongyang in 1989. Despite propaganda that it is promoting and popularizing the game, paduk is far from a popular hobby. In the case of the Korean chess, village halls and workshops usually have chess boards and people are seen having their games now and then. Still it is not a popular pastime. Meanwhile, the traditional Korean card game became extinct and instead a new card play called "chupae" is highly popular among young people. That is about the only pastime they have these days.

Mountaineering and fishing—the most popular forms of recreation in the South Korean society—do not exist in North Korea. Occasionally one may see them fishing in a river or lake; in most cases, however, they are old retired people doing it not for a hobby but to supplement their side dishes.

There is an 18-hole golf course in the outskirts of Pyongyang, and indoor golf practice facilities, too. But they are strictly for foreigners and Korean visitors from overseas, not for residents. Also, there are a number of tennis courts in Pyongyang, and even a bowling alley opened recently. They are also for foreigners—and for cosmetic purposes.

Ping-pong is the only exception. Ping-pong tables are a familiar sight in North Korea. Most schools and workshops have them and people enjoy the game relatively freely. Ping-pong is the only popular sport they have in North Korea.

North Korea is currently developing Nungrado up the Taedong River, which runs through Pyongyang City, into five rest center zones for Pyongyang residents, who are the selected “people” of all the North Koreans. Also, a Chinhae beach exclusively for their use is under construction in Kwail County, South Hwanghae.

Options Poles Asunder by Class, Region

A look at the leisure life of Kim Il-song, his son, and other high officials may help one understand the realities in North Korea which they claim to be a paradise on earth and a classless society.

It is known so far that Kim Il-song has about 80 villas.

Five of them are more famous than others.

They are Mt. Chamo Villa, Mt. Myohyang Villa (Myohyang Kak), Lake Yonpung Villa (Yonpung Kak), Soho Kak (Lake So Villa), and Samjiyon Villa. Those are reportedly his favorite villas.

He picks the villa to visit by season. While using Mt. Chamo or Mt. Myohyang villas regardless of season, he usually goes to Lake Yonpung in spring, Lake So in summer, Mt. Myohyang in autumn, and Samjiyon in winter.

Largest of them is Lake Yonpung Villa. Located on Lake Yonpung in Anju County, South Pyongan, it is known

for its hunting ground for exclusive use by Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. The hunting ground project was launched in 1978 and completed in 1984.

The hunting ground, managed by the party Central Committee, has pheasants and deer raised at breeding farms in Pyongyang and shipped there.

They have another pheasant hunting ground for their exclusive use in Mujin-ri, Yokpo District, Pyongyang.

Mt. Chamo Villa in Pyongsong is also called Changsu [Longevity] Villa. The reason Kim Il-song goes there more often is the pollution-free “No. 1 food” produced by the research institute there.

The construction of this villa began in 1976 and completed in 1982.

Mt. Myohyang is famous for red leaves in autumn. Kim Il-song loves to go there when the season comes.

Meanwhile, Lake So is known for fishing and Samjiyon for its snowscape.

Lake So Villa is located in Hamhung and Samjiyon Villa in Samjiyon County, Yanggang.

Other villas used by Kim Il-song occasionally include Haejo Villa in Nagwon County, South Hamgyong; Wonsan Villa in Munam-ri, Wonsan City, and Sinchon Villa in Sinchon County, Hwanghae.

Haejo Villa, also called Sujung Kak [Underwater Palace], is built at the depth of 100 meters with walls made of glass, while Sinchon is known for its hot springs said to be specially good for neuralgia and skin diseases.

In Kim Chong-il's case, he reportedly has villas for his exclusive use in more than 10 places in South and North Pyongyang.

Meanwhile, high-ranking party and government leaders would either accompany Kim Il-song and/or Kim Chong-il to their villas or go with their families to rest centers reserved for their exclusive use in well-known scenic spots and hot springs across the country.

Viewed in this light, choices for the North Korean people about their leisure life vary by the class they belong to and the region they live in. What we think is leisure for us is a luxury for them, nothing else, in the realities they are in.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Gives Conditions for Attending APEC

BK3009080493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0729 GMT 30 Sep 93

[From Salmy Hashim]

[Text] New York, Sept 30 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Wednesday that he would have no problem at all attending the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] leaders' summit in November once certain APEC members have made up their minds to accept the EAEC [East Asian Economic Caucus]. In an apparent reference to the United States, which is currently adopting a [words indistinct] towards the Malaysia-initiated EAEC, he asserted that APEC members must be clear and unequivocal in their acceptance of the East Asian Economic Caucus.

Responding to a question at a dialogue session to promote the Kuala Lumpur Stock Market here, Dr. Mahathir said: As far as my presence in Seattle is concerned, at this moment, I have no plan to attend. Furthermore, he added, the invitation came from one APEC member and this was not an APEC-initiated meeting.

Dr. Mahathir's precondition Wednesday drew quite a surprise from high-level Malaysian officials here, who by now, have become used to the [word indistinct] of the prime minister flatly rejecting the U.S. invitation. An official source told BERNAMA that the U.S. was in fact very keen to have Dr. Mahathir at the Seattle summit.

APEC leaders are reported to have accepted President Bill Clinton's invitation.

Dr. Mahathir told fund managers and potential investors that the EAEC accepted by Japanese and South Korean leaders could function within APEC as a forum to discuss matters of mutual interest so that we can present a united front when we participate in GATT or other forums.

APEC includes Japan, China, South Korea, Canada, and the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which groups Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, [and] Singapore.

On the so-called arms race in Southeast Asia, the prime minister simply replied: there's no arms race. In fact, countries in the region were still spending the same percentage of their income on defence, but as their income grew, their defence budget grew accordingly as in the case of Japan, he said. He said Malaysia, for instance, had to replace its outdated Northrop F-5E's as they were endangering the pilot's lives.

Malaysia had to spend more money as the new breed of aircraft was more sophisticated and, therefore, more costly. Our neighbour in the south, Singapore, has a bigger fleet of F-26's... Nobody said anything when they bought them... We have none.

But he quickly added: We're a very sensitive people in Southeast Asia. We'd rather sit around the table and yell at each other than shoot at each other and [his remarks] drew laughter from the audience.

On Vietnam, he said the communist nation should be given time to progress into a full democracy because rushing the process could create a backlash and destabilise the nation. He said that with its rich natural resources, hardworking and talented people, Vietnam could evolve into a major player in the region.

Companies Granted License To Operate TV 4

BK2609140393 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia
Network in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Text] Metropolitan Malaysia Sendirian Berhad [Private Limited] and Utusan Melayu Sendirian Berhad have been granted a license to operate TV 4. Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat said Metropolitan and Utusan Melayu would set up a consortium with six other companies which had bid for the license. Metropolitan will hold a 45-percent equity, Utusan Melayu 30 percent, and the six companies, which include the Berjaya Group, Nanyang, Kemas Runding, Rediffusion Malaysia Sendirian Berhad, and Telekom Malaysia Berhad will hold the remaining 25 percent. The cabinet at its weekly meeting last week had agreed to the granting of the license to the proposed consortium after having considered the recommendations by the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department. He said this to newsmen after the opening of an annual meeting of RTM [Radio Television Malaysia] management officers in Kuching. The closed-door meeting was opened by Sarawak Chief Minister Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.

The minister said TV 4, which would begin broadcast early next year, would cover the Kelang Valley. The consortium will be required to pay an annual premium of 8 million ringgit for 10 years and to adhere to the conditions relating to language use and program contents similar to those imposed on TV 3.

Cambodia

Leaders Receive Congratulations From China

BK2809123193 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1015
GMT 28 sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP September 28—First and second prime ministers of Cambodia have received warmest congratulations from their Chinese counterpart Li Peng on the occasion of their appointment to the posts.

In his congratulatory message dated on 25th September to Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, respectively, first prime minister and second prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressed the hope that the royal Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia would make continuous achievements in the cause of peaceful national reconstruction.

He wished the better growth and continuous development for the Sino-Cambodian relations of traditional friendship and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

He also wished the Royal Government leaders the best of health and successes in fulfilling their noble mission.

Article 1 of Constitution Discussed

BK2609082393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Sep 93

[Station commentary: "Can Cambodia Be Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Nonaligned With the Vietnamese-installed Puppet Regime Remaining in Place and With the Vietnamese Invading Forces of all Kinds Being in Control of the Puppet Regime in Phnom Penh From Top to Bottom?"]

[Text] Article 1 of the Cambodian Constitution, adopted a few days ago specifies: The Royal Kingdom of Cambodia adheres to a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, nonalignment, and peaceful coexistence. However, it is said Cambodia can be called independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned only when the Cambodian people have the right to be masters of their water and land and to choose their destiny themselves, free from foreign control and authority.

If the puppet regime installed by the Vietnamese in 1979 keeps on assuming exclusive power in Cambodia, if the Vietnamese invading forces of all kinds remain in control and command of their puppet regime in all fields from top to bottom, if the more than three million Vietnamese settlers remain everywhere on Cambodian water and land, and if Vietnam continues to pump Vietnamese men into Cambodia, how can Cambodia be independent and peaceful and how can the country adhere to the policy of independence, neutrality, and nonalignment; how can the Cambodian people enjoy peace, security, and the right of self-determination, and how can neighboring countries be safe and live in harmony with Cambodia?

We no longer need to talk about the crimes committed by the Vietnamese and their puppets against the Cambodian people and about their provocation and intrusion into neighboring countries in the past 13 years. We only draw attention to some recent events:

After the installation of the two-headed government, Vietnam ordered its puppets in Phnom Penh to launch

brutal and savage offensive attacks against the people and the Democratic Kampuchea forces in western Cambodia. They plundered and slaughtered the people and set their houses on fire in the most criminal manner. Along with this, Vietnam ordered its puppets to impudently put out provocative propaganda against Thailand, which has supported the just struggle of the Cambodian people for 14 years. That being the case, Cambodia and its neighbors can never be in peace.

If the problem of the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia is not solved correctly and justly in compliance with the Paris accord and if the issue of the Vietnamese puppet regime is not correctly settled, the so-called independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment are only empty shells covering the Vietnamese puppet regime. This is no different from a sack with DDT insecticide but labelled as containing sugar. This kind of independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment is highly poisonous for Cambodia and also for regional peace and security.

Parliament Elects Internal Regulations Commission

BK2809095493

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian at 0500 GMT on 28 September carries a 19-minute report with a 17-minute recorded portion on the first session of the first parliament in Phnom Penh "to elect and adopt the establishment of a commission to draft the internal regulations of the Kingdom of Cambodia's parliament, starting from 0800."

The announcer says that "this first session of the first parliament was held under the chairmanship of His Excellency [H.E.] Samdech Son Sann, Parliament's eldest member" with the attendance of ambassadors and representatives of various countries to Cambodia.

After the introduction, the radio presents a recorded address by an unidentified official inviting Son Sann to preside over the meeting, followed by applause. Son Sann approaches the podium and requests the appointment of three officials to act as meeting secretaries, one from each major political party: [Norodom] Sirivut from FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], Son Chhay from the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP], and Suk Sam-eng from the Cambodian People's Party [CPP].

Son Sann then asks the officials to report on the number of members of Parliament [MP's] present. Only three MP's were absent: Veng Sereivut, Sisowat Serirat, and Sam Rangsi, who are on separate missions. Afterward Son Sann reads a partly indistinct unspecified open message to MP's describing the recent suffering of the Cambodian people and calling on Cambodians to unite to rebuild the country and to set up a commission for

drafting the parliament's internal regulations. Son Sann ends his message by inviting MP's from all political parties to work together.

An unidentified official then reads out the following list of persons who have been nominated to the internal regulations drafting commission by their respective parties.

"Members from the CPP: H.E. Chem Snguon, H.E. Thao Pongleat, H.E. Chhuo Leanghuot, H.E. Cheam Yiep, H.E. Chheang Vun, with H.E. Bin Chhin and H.E. Ek Sam-ol as alternate members. Members from FUNCINPEC: H.E. Ing Kiet, H.E. Yu Hokkri, H.E. Ing Huot, H.E. Tau Senghuo, H.E. Ros Hean, and H.E. Maonh Saphan, with H.E. Loy Sumchheang, H.E. Leng Kosal, and H.E. Chhim Siekleng as alternate members. Members from the BLDP: H.E. Son Soubert, with H.E. Pol Ham and H.E. Say Bori as alternate members."

Son San then asks the MP's to express their consent through applause which is immediately given. Finally, Son San asks the meeting to approve a one-month leave request for MP Ros Hean to go on a mission to the United States and to appoint H.E. Kan Man as his replacement; both requests are duly approved. Son Sann thanks everyone present for their cooperation.

The announcer concludes by saying that "the first session of the first parliament successfully ends at 0825."

Hun Sen on Chances for Roundtable Talks Success

BK2909130593 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1020 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP September 29—Co-premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Hun Sen said Tuesday that if Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan cursed him it means the Maoist faction leader cursed King Norodom Sihanouk.

The Cambodian co-leader said his appointment to be co-premier was signed by King Norodom Sihanouk, adding that: "If Khieu Samphan cursed members of the Parliament it means he curses the Cambodian people who elected the deputies."

"From the afternoon of September 24, the Khmer Rouge is an illegal faction because the mandate of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) ended through the adoption of the new constitution and the setting up of the new national government," Hun Sen said.

He said: "Any country who dares to have relations with the Khmer Rouge it means it violates the sovereignty of Cambodia."

The co-premier also said if the radical faction dares not want to "lose face" in transferring its controlled zones to the government, it could turn over those areas to King Sihanouk."

With regards to the outcome of "round-table" talks to be hosted by King Sihanouk next month, the co-premier said: "I believe there is a one percent chance of the talks being successful".

Ranariddh Discusses Monarchy, Khmer Rouge Role

BK2909121593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Interview with Prince Kromluong Ranariddh, first prime minister of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, by an unidentified station correspondent at the residence of Prince Kromluong in Phnom Penh on 28 September—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] My profound respect to Your Highness Prince Kromluong, first prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. I beg Your Highness to graciously talk about the Constitution, which has permitted our country to become a monarchy with His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk as King of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

[Ranariddh] First of all, I would like to express deep thanks to the Radio-Television of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Radio-Television of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] for interviewing me today in my capacity as the first prime minister of the Cambodian Royal Government. I stress the word "first" because His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen is also a prime minister albeit second prime minister.

To your very significant question, madame, I have this to say. After His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk applied his royal signature to promulgate the Constitution, which represents the wish of our Cambodian people and the sovereignty of Cambodia, I would like to pick up a few main points of this Constitution for interpretation. I, Norodom Ranariddh, did not do this when the Constituent Assembly was debating the draft constitution because, first of all, I wanted to let our MP's discuss and debate it most thoroughly and fully in accordance with democracy. I, Norodom Ranariddh, a party chairman, did not interfere in that process at all because I wished to let our MP's act in total freedom.

On this point, I would like to remind all dear listeners of the national radio, that is, the general public that this is the first time since the Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's pre-1970 Popular Socialist Party] era—when parliamentary debates were reported live over the television or the radio—that such live coverage occurred. From what I have heard, our people in the country seemed to

be very satisfied to hear the in-depth and fully democratic discussions of the Constitution. In my opinion, however, some of our people seemed not to clearly understand a few points of the Constitution. In particular, some quarters criticized that this Constitution has caused the return of what we call a constitutional monarchy. Others, [words indistinct] only the monarchy and from the monarchy they claimed that it was the personal desire of our august king father to become king again. The truth is, and I would like to make it clear again and again, that our august king father did not even know, did not even expect beforehand that he would be called upon to become king.

All the political parties, all the major parties such as the Cambodian People's Party, the FUNCINPEC party, the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party, and the MOULINAKA [Cambodian National Liberation Movement] party which have members in the Constituent Assembly unanimously agreed on his becoming king again and this accorded well with the wishes of all Cambodians who as of 1970 lost all semblance of national identity and many of whom claimed that it was because they did not have a king that they had suffered so much.

So, whatever we—the parties representing the Cambodian people—did, it was done not because we wanted to do so. We did not do it because this was the desire of Ranariddh or that of the FUNCINPEC party. This is the wish of the Cambodian people who want their king back to become the rallying point for national unity, independence [words indistinct]. This is the most special characteristic.

Another point that I want to raise is that it is thanks to our august king father that our monarchy—and this is clearly formulated in the Constitution—is a most democratic and progressive monarchy. Compared to other Constitutions, such as that of the republicans—as you know, there are two systems: a parliamentary system and a presidential system—our Constitution is [words indistinct]. I would like to raise just one point to illustrate that, and H.E. Chem Snguon already clearly expounded on it during the debates. For example, some asked why a person who is already a minister still wishes to remain an MP? Why is he so greedy? They said it is not appropriate for a person to be both minister and MP. Some excellencies said that our Constitution is the only one to [word indistinct].

Allow me to clarify this as follows: First, this issue has nothing to do with the monarchy. It is related to the political system called parliamentary regime. Many countries advocate this parliamentary regime. We do not have to look far to find one. There are the Kingdom of Thailand, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and others which implement this system. There are a lot of countries, not just one or two, that implement this system. This is because, first, you become an MP by the wish of the people and you work as a people's representative in the Parliament and also because the government is born out of the Parliament. So, even if you

become a minister, there is no law to stop you from remaining an MP. This is in accordance with the parliamentary regime.

Others asked what the separation of the powers [preceding four words in French] is. Let me tell you that the constitutional law is divided into two categories. In French, it is called la separation [words indistinct]. The separation of the powers into the legislative, executive, and judicial powers is, however, based on collaboration, with the exception of the judiciary which is independent. The legislative and the executive should maintain a permanent relationship because one is born out of the other.

As for the separation of powers [words indistinct]. Under the so-called presidential regime, the separation of powers is clear-cut. Both the legislative and the executive are completely independent from one another. The U.S. President cannot dissolve the U.S. Congress, but the U.S. Congress can impeach the President. This is contrary to ours. We are adhering to a regime known as parliamentary which promotes a relationship between the two powers. For this reason, we need what they call in English a balance of powers. What does this balance mean? It means that the Parliament can dissolve the government and the government can also dissolve the Parliament. Without that possibility, there can be no balance [words indistinct].

Our 1993 Constitution was not drafted purely by us Cambodians alone. We were not at liberty to compile it in whatever way pleased us. We did it by following the example, and within the framework of, a law called the parliamentary regime, with collaboration of powers [six preceding words repeated in French], that is, between the legislative and executive powers. So, a person can become a minister and still retain his MP status because we are a parliamentary regime with a flexible separation of powers [preceding four words in French]. [Words indistinct] this does not mean that Ranariddh, who is a prime minister, by his own free will wants to cling to his MP status. Look at the example of H.E. John Major, the British prime minister. He is very proud to be an MP. In all his visitor's cards, he never presents himself as prime minister, but always as MP. He is very proud to be an MP.

Look at Thailand. In May 1992 students rioted to demand that the prime minister be an MP and not an outsider. That is called democracy, parliamentary democracy. And the Thais got what they called for. And we [words indistinct] our Constituent Assembly also implemented the principles [words indistinct] and liberal democracy in the form of what we call a parliamentary regime. I repeat myself. We are not the only one to follow this trail. On the contrary, we follow a trail beaten by many other countries. To tell you the truth, I am very proud that we Cambodians have succeeded in doing this.

Another issue is about our having two prime ministers, which is unlike other countries. So, we are different

[words indistinct] democracy dictates that the government should have enough support in Parliament, hence the coalition of several parties to form the government that would win the confidence of the Parliament. In a democracy, it is a general practice that any party which wins the election should let its leader take charge of the premiership in order to form and lead the government. [Words indistinct] it have to join with other parties to form the so-called coalition government. The leaders of the other parties would generally be given the post of deputy prime ministers. In principle, that would be the way to form a coalition government. Why then did our august king father, why did his majesty the king advise us differently? This does not mean that he did not abide by liberal democracy. Let us consider the situation alone. It is not fair to sacrifice national stability just for the sake of principles. We Cambodians have suffered so much for the last 23 years. For this reason, our august king father advised that the principles were different from the realities in Cambodia. We must respond to the realities. What does Cambodia want? It wants [words indistinct]. Only if we can provide national reconciliation, national unity, peace, and stability for our nation can we [words indistinct]. Of course we follow the democratic principles, but we must conform them to the prevailing circumstances in the country. So our venerated majesty proposed that we should have two prime ministers. Although these two prime ministers, in principle, must reach a consensus in order to settle any national problems, to a certain extent they answer to the wishes of the people expressed in the ballots cast. So, this was a good idea accepted by both the CPP [Cambodian People's Party] and the FUNCINPEC party. The Constitution also accepted this formula. It is not a permanent but a provisional formula. Do not forget that our Constitution clearly stipulates that there must be only one prime minister in Cambodia.

Therefore, we have tried both to agree with the international norm and practice and to cope with the current realities in Cambodia. [Words indistinct] some also questioned the wisdom of another formula, that is, the need for a two-thirds majority to give a confidence vote to the government or to dump the government. They said why not just have an absolute majority vote? I would like to inform you that the two-thirds formula is connected closely to our political stability. Our party consequently agreed with the proposal of the CPP. And the Constituent Assembly certainly needed [words indistinct]. However, in the future, when the situation becomes normal, the Constitution can always be amended. The two-thirds majority idea is merely agreed upon to accord with the circumstances.

I would like to tell you about the following decision: Our Parliament will use only the absolute majority and not the two-thirds majority in most of its votes. This two-thirds majority will be used only for the Constitution and any law relating to the Constitution, such as in cases of a vote of confidence to support the royal government, a vote of no-confidence to scrap the government, or

[words indistinct] and the Parliament will adopt a decision to revert to the absolute majority when the situation in the country permits.

Finally, concerning our Constitution, I would like to inform you that it is clearly committed to respecting human rights. We pay close attention to the human rights issue. At the suggestion of a number of our MP's, the Parliament also decided to establish a human rights commission. Moreover, to those who are human rights advocates, I urge them to read the Constitution. This monarchy is the work of our august king father and he asked us to withdraw all powers from the king. Our Cambodian king has less powers than any president, not only the president of France but also any president under a republican regime. Of course, we cannot compare the powers of a French president or an American president with those of our king. Mr. Clinton wields incomparably more power than our king.

What is new in our Constitution is that the king wields no powers at all. However, we are all aware that our august king father is very wise and far-sighted. He knows that the king is a guarantee for national unity and national independence. He is the national reconciliator. And to ensure that the king succeeds in this reconciliatory mission, he should not be involved in any political activities which should be handled only by politicians. Let the political parties argue with one another, choose or dump one another. Only in a political crisis will the king intervene for the sake of national reconciliation. [Words indistinct] our august king father and you can see how much power the king wields.

To be frank, we even trail the Khmer Rouge in our affection for the august king father. We always claim that we love him but we have deprived him of virtually all powers. The Khmer Rouge say they support the monarchy. They say they are not pleased with the aspect that our august king father is a king who wields no powers at all. So, looking at it closely we will see that we are inferior to the Khmer Rouge.

[Correspondent] Please graciously tell us about the Khmer Rouge problem. Do you have any measures to deal with this problem on the grounds of national reconciliation and in conformity with the will of the Cambodian electorate?

[Ranariddh] His Majesty the king father has already admitted that Cambodia only has one major problem to solve at present. This major problem concerns the Khmer Rouge. The other problems are merely ordinary problems that a government in a country that has been through 23 years of war will have to tackle.

Concerning the Khmer Rouge problem, I never forget trying to find a solution to it. During the electoral campaign, as the leader of the FUNCINPEC party I promised to solve the Khmer Rouge problem peacefully. But [words indistinct] I and H.E. Hun Sen, as co-chairmen of the provisional government instead decided to launch offensives here and there. You might wonder

that maybe Ranariddh was lying in his campaign speeches. I would like to [words indistinct] not only affect the national Armed Forces, but also the local population. The train blast in Kampot killed 18 innocent people and wounded 59 others. Bridges were destroyed and insecurity was rife. Moreover, there was the offensive to seize a border pass near Preah Vihear called An Seh and the Pailin problem which affects not only the ecology, but also the future of Cambodia in many aspects. These points [words indistinct]. The stance of the royal government is as follows:

First, we hope that the roundtable meeting to be organized by his majesty next November will bear some fruit. H.E. Hun Sen said that there would be a 1 percent success rate. I say that I prefer that. One percent is better than no percent at all. [Words indistinct] they are Cambodians sitting around the table. First, the entire Cambodian people recognize as their legitimate king stipulated by the Constitution, unanimously selected by representatives of the people and the Council of the Throne. [Words indistinct] the king is the reconciliator of the nation. [Passage indistinct] the door is still open for the Khmer Rouge. However, the Khmer Rouge themselves must also be considerate. How can they keep talking about puppets and Vietnamese? They must be more specific when they talk about these things. Otherwise, everybody would be puppets; the National Assembly would be a puppet Parliament; and the Royal Government would be a puppet government, too. They, therefore, must be more specific in their utterances.

Anything that is not inside the law must be outside it. And if it is outside the law, it is outlawed and the legal government must take measures against it. The Khmer Rouge must think of the Pailin region. The Constitution also clearly stipulates that Cambodia is one whole; no one can divide it. So, no government would permit anyone to cut its country apart. Cambodia belongs to the Cambodians and not to any one faction [words indistinct] the Khmer Rouge have been exploiting Cambodia's resources in Pailin [words indistinct] for their own benefit. They have been selling out the national interest. This is one thing that no [word indistinct] would agree with. This is one problem.

[Words indistinct] Let us talk about the border problem and the ethnic Vietnamese problem. Democratic Kampuchea repeatedly raises these problems. Concerning the eastern border problem, our august king father in his capacity as the father of the nation has always defended national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, not just at the time when he ascended the throne [words indistinct] the royal government also has a clear stance on this matter.

Concerning the ethnic Vietnamese problem, the royal government [words indistinct]. The Constitution also deals with it [passage indistinct]. If you have pity for the nation, if you are really patriotic you should return to the national community. If this is the case, H.E. Hun Sen's estimate of a 1 percent success will surely become a 99

percent success. However, if the Khmer Rouge continue to operate for their personal interests, they will vindicate H.E. Chairman Hun Sen's prediction and 1 percent will be too much. That is the problem. I would like to stress again and again [words indistinct] to tell the Khmer Rouge faction. H.E. Khieu Samphan should realize this: Now that our august king father has been enthroned the Khmer Rouge should display their goodwill as his children and as patriots.

I would like to inform you that I ordered my colleagues who have contacts with the Khmer Rouge faction to tell H.E. Khieu Samphan that on the occasion of the enthronement of our august king father the Khmer Rouge should show their goodwill by announcing a unilateral cease-fire. On our side, we do not want to use brute force to settle problems at all. I understand very well that we Cambodians are fed up with fighting. I also would like to tell H.E. Khieu Samphan that I visited the former Khmer Rouge brothers who have returned to the national community. In our conversation, first, they imparted to me that they are fed up with fighting and killing fellow Cambodians. Second, they said that their leaders talked about nothing but Vietnamese, Vietnamese, and Vietnamese. When they engaged in combat they found out that they were fighting and bloodying no one else but fellow Cambodians. And third, they said they heard that the elections would bring peace, but after the elections were held fighting continued. Fighting continues even after we have started our new parliament. Fighting also continues after we have started a legal government. And fighting still continues even now that we have a king.

Therefore, most of our brothers in the ranks of the Khmer Rouge have informed me that they were looking forward to the day they could rejoin the national community. So, H.E. Khieu Samphan should realize that in the current political situation in Cambodia to carry on the war will not profit anyone; it is only a waste. In my opinion, H.E. Hun Sen and the members of the new government will not oppose any solution, but the Khmer Rouge should also help so we can solve the problem peacefully. We should consider a peaceful solution as a priority.

I would like to make it clear that this dialogue is not a negotiation. It is a meeting on the one side [words indistinct] and on the other, the representatives of the king, the National Assembly, and the royal government, that is, the representatives of legal Cambodia. In my opinion, these representatives will only listen to the Khmer Rouge faction. As I just said, Madame, maybe it is not yet clear to you. I will say it again [passage indistinct] the Constitution has already been ratified. The Constitution clearly deals with secession. During the swearing-in ceremony, all MP's took the oath before the throne that they will not tolerate secession. This is a national attribute that the Khmer Rouge faction must clearly understand.

As for other issues, in one word, they should not be raised for discussion at all. They can be discussed when the Khmer Rouge becomes an adviser to the government [words indistinct] and they must be settled for the nation in conformity with [words indistinct]. But first of all, we must stop fighting each other in order to create a condition conducive to dialogue.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] what are you going to tell to our friends at the 48th UN General Assembly session at a time when they are acclaiming the [words indistinct] of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Constitution as well as the new government [words indistinct].

[Ranriddh] I would like to tell you that tomorrow, 29 September, H.E. Second Prime Minister Hun Sen and myself will have the great honor to lead our Cambodian delegation to attend the 48th UN General Assembly session. The importance of this delegation is as follows: We go there after the UN-organized elections in Cambodia and as his majesty the king said, the elections were a great success despite difficulties because it meant that the Cambodian people were able to fulfill their aspirations following 23 years of bloody conflict. Thanks to these elections and the fact that the Cambodian people highly appreciate the opportunity brought by them, we set up the Constituent Assembly and this assembly passed this Constitution advocating a constitutional monarchy and liberal democracy. And from this stems a royal government. Allow me to remind you further that thanks to the will of the people, our country has once again become a kingdom with the enthusiastic acclaim of all Cambodians. From what I have heard we Cambodians are very happy that our Father has returned and become king again to usher in happiness and prosperity as when we were a kingdom in the past.

The Cambodian delegation will give a report to the international community which not only is giving Cambodia money [words indistinct] but also has helped us with both military and civil components. Among the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] personnel, many sacrificed their lives in Cambodia in the service of democracy and freedom in our country. Therefore, our delegation, the delegation of Buddhist Cambodia, will on behalf of our venerated king express gratitude and thanks to the world community.

The first purpose of our delegation is that we are going to New York not only to express our gratitude, but also to tell the world about the problems faced by new Cambodia, by the Kingdom of Cambodia. I have already mentioned the Khmer Rouge problem. There are other problems such as the question of security between Cambodia and other countries. I would like to mention that in my speech I will mention Chapter III of the [Paris] accord which stipulates that the international community shall guarantee the independence, sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity of Cambodia. I will say that Cambodia, that the Kingdom of Cambodia is very poor and that we need the few resources we have as well as the

foreign aid we get for national reconstruction, for economic rehabilitation, for agricultural restoration, and so on. We should not spend any money buying arms to spill more Cambodian blood or arms for border confrontations.

I will say that the international community and the signatory countries should respect the accord, that is, they should respect the sovereignty, the rights of Cambodia, and should not interfere in Cambodian affairs, meaning that if any factions ask for their support they should refrain from giving it to them. Otherwise, they will violate the accord. If they insist on supporting them, I on behalf of the royal Government of Cambodia will lodge a complaint with the UN Security Council. We must make this point very clear.

Another point is to thank them, especially the Tokyo conference and lately the Paris conference, for pledging nearly U.S. \$1 billion in aid to Cambodia. They have pledged \$830 million in addition to the \$129 million already committed. They have given us quite a lot of money in aid for us to reconstruct and rehabilitate. So in addition to the issue of Cambodian security and independence, we will thank them for helping us rebuild the country.

Finally, H.E. Hun Sen and I plan to meet with the leaders of several friendly countries who will also attend the General Assembly. Soon after our arrival we will meet with Alain Juppe, foreign minister of the French Republic. On the same afternoon we will meet with Mr. Warren Christopher, secretary of state of the United States. We may also meet with other foreign ministers as well as prime ministers who will attend the General Assembly in order to brief them on the Cambodian situation, thank them, and ask them for even more aid to fund our national reconstruction efforts.

Moreover, I have been notified that the UN Security Council will also organize a special meeting to hear our Cambodian delegation. Our impression is that of all the UN missions in the world, the one in Cambodia is the most successful. And last night the Japanese prime minister also noted that in his observation the UN peacekeeping mission in Cambodia is the most successful and is regarded as a symbol, a model, for the United Nations. In most of its missions in other countries there is fighting and killing. In conclusion, [word indistinct] went on to say that the success of the United Nations can also be attributed to the special features of all of us Cambodians. The most remarkable is that we have our august king father, who is the cementing factor, the hero of Cambodia. Not only has he supported the international peace mission, but he has helped bring about national reconciliation. Without the role of our august king father, who is now our venerated king, no Cambodians, no politicians, or parties would have been able to render the peace mission such a historic victory not only for Cambodia but for the United Nations as well.

All of that notwithstanding, as Cambodians we have the duty to go to New York in order to express our profound gratitude to all countries in the world community and especially to UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

General 'Hesitant' on Plan To Attack Pailin

BK2609081193 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Text] General Ke Kimyan, chief of the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF] General Staff, said on the afternoon of 23 September that the CNAF had no plan to launch an attack on the Pailin area, controlled by the Khmer Rouge. However, he appeared hesitant about giving a clear-cut answer to this matter.

An unofficial source reported that the CNAF was planning a large-scale attack to wrest back Pailin from the Khmer Rouge. The report appears to be in agreement with the green light given by the Thai military official, General Wimon Wongwanit, permitting the Thai Army to cooperate with the CNAF if prior official permission were given by the Thai Government.

It is known that mopping-up operations conducted by the CNAF against the Khmer Rouge rebels in several areas along the border with Thailand were frequently faced with difficulties and were unsuccessful due, in some cases, to Thai military support. However, according to an officer at the CNAF General Staff, we have not been able to establish any proof of this assistance. However, Gen. Ke Kimyan seemed to be unwilling to blame the Thai Government for the matter, saying the Thai Government, excluding the Thai Army, did not support the Khmer Rouge.

On the issue of incorporating the rallying Khmer Rouge troops in the CNAF, which has been causing considerable anxiety for the people and some Army officials, Gen. Ke Kimyan said: The worry is merited but it simply does not exist. The worry, he added, would be warranted in some respects but unwarranted in others. It would be wrong to worry about the Khmer Rouge leaders' refusal to join the national community and about the decision made by some Khmer Rouge officers and soldiers to defect and return to the national fold. But it would be right to worry about the Khmer Rouge's countless well-known stratagems. The general added that now the Khmer Rouge were continuing to attack the CNAF, especially in the Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province.

Military Situation in Northern Provinces Noted

BK2309143693 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] According to a report of the Third Department of the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF], at the beginning of the fourth week of September the military

situation in the country, especially in the three northern provinces, namely Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom, was marked by tension. It was generally noted that the Army of Democratic Kampuchea [ADK] recently stepped up its military activities by launching a series of artillery and infantry attacks against CNAF positions. The CNAF also used their self-defense right to conduct counter-operations and reprisal attacks against the ADK.

In Preah Vihear Province, the most tense and complex military activities were reported in the An Seh area, which continues to be contested between the CNAF and the ADK. It was reported that the ADK fired 100 artillery shells on CNAF positions. At the same time, the ADK also mustered forces from other provinces, including about 100 soldiers from Kratie, Stung Treng, and Ratanakiri and 50 from Kompong Thom in addition to the 100 or so already on the spot, in preparation for an attack against the Choam Khsan District seat.

In Kompong Thom Province early this week, the same tense and serious situation as in Preah Vihear Province was observed. For example, on 19 September the ADK attacked a CNAF position in Sandan. The position was lost momentarily before it was recaptured by our forces. On 20 September the ADK again launched attacks on three CNAF positions at Sak Kranhanh, Sakream, and Krayea respectively.

Recently, the source also revealed that a savage and ferocious crime was perpetrated by the ADK against innocent people in Popok, Anlung Kranh, and Sakream of Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province. They went into these villages and torched 577 houses to the ground. They then burned down anything that they could not take with them. Presently, our innocent people in these three areas are left homeless and are in dire need of virtually everything.

In Siem Reap Province, on 20 September the ADK fired 50 75-mm DK artillery shells and 107-mm rockets on a CNAF position northwest of Sre Noy.

Also early this week, the CNAF exercised their self-defense right to fight back against the attacks of the ADK. They succeeded in preserving their positions and forced many ADK soldiers to surrender and return to the national community. In Siem Reap Province, the CNAF recaptured the Khvav area some 30 km north of Chikreng District. They also conducted an operation in the area 10 km northeast of Sot Nikom District, namely at Chen Sar village of Chen Sar Khang Cheung Commune, killing six ADK soldiers, wounding a few others, and seizing six weapons. At the same time, the CNAF of Division 286 in Angkor Chum and Sot Nikom Districts welcomed back to the national fold 26 awakened ADK soldiers who brought with them 16 weapons, including two battalion-level officers and two company-level officers.

In Kompong Thom Province the CNAF killed seven ADK soldiers, captured four, forced three others to surrender, and seized three weapons.

In Kompong Cham Province, the CNAF conducted an operation in an area eight km southwest of Kaoh Sotin District, killing an ADK soldier and seizing four weapons and other materiel.

In Kratie Province four awakened brothers who brought with them three weapons were welcomed back to the national fold.

Army Reports Khmer Rouge 20-26 Sep Activities

BK2809052293 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] The military situation in Cambodia during the past week was worse than the previous week, according to sources at the Third Bureau of the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF].

Concerning the troops of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], generally speaking, we noted that these troops continued to carry out activities to launch successive military attacks on our CNAF in three provinces, namely Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, and Kompong Thom.

Among the noteworthy activities were the shelling of artillery pieces on CNAF positions such as the ones in Varin and Chikreng Districts of Siem Reap Province and in the An Seh area in Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province.

According to a reliable telegraphic message, from 20 to 26 September, the PDK troops carried out a total of 22 operations, including four attacks by infantry troops, five shellings by artillery pieces, three mining operations, four cases of robbery in villages and communes, and six activities involving the transport of weapons and ammunition and troops deployment.

Khmer Rouge Defectors Reported in Kompong Thom

BK2909130193 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1027 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP September 29—In the third week of September, 115 Khmer Rouge guerrillas with 111 assorted guns defected to the royal government in the central province of Kompong Thom.

The figure brings the total number of the Khmer Rouge defectors in the province in the last two months to (?300), including 288 from the ranks of commander of battalion to regiment.

Of the ralliers, 104 who were former active militiamen of Division 616 of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], came up in the districts of Stoung and Prasat Balang on September 16 and 17 and the rest

headed by Chan Yen, commander of Battalion 55 of the Division 802, reported themselves in the district of Santuk.

Chan Yen who had served in the NADK since 1974 admitted that they (guerrillas) could not stay longer as intransigence [word as received] because Cambodia have peace and unity after the formation of the provisional national government.

He also made an appeal to his friend-in-arms in the Division 802 to return soon to the nation's fold so as they can either join the national Army or join their families to embark on a new life.

Laos

Permanent Border Checkpoint With Thailand Opens

BK2709095393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Text] On 23 September in Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, a ceremony was held to officially open the second permanent border checkpoint between Laos' Ban Vang, Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, and Thailand's Ban Khok Phai, Pak Chom District, Loei Province.

Attending the ceremony were Khammeuang Phomsathit, deputy governor of Vientiane Province; Somsin Inthavong, chief of Sanakham District; Somsa-at Saowaphaibun, deputy governor of Loei Province; and Somnuk Tantayaphon, chief of Pak Chom District; as well as a number of invited Lao and Thai guests.

Khammeuang Phomsathit and Somsa-at Saowaphaibun expressed their views on the checkpoint opening. On this occasion, both pointed to the friendly relations between Lao and Thai citizens, especially those of Vientiane and Loei Provinces, which have improved consistently.

They also noted that opening a permanent local-level checkpoint is an important step contributing to promoting and expanding relations and cooperation in many fields between Vientiane and Loei Provinces. Specifically, it provides more convenience for the relations, cooperation, and exchange of products and goods from both sides which will help improve the living conditions of the people of Vientiane and Loei Provinces.

National Assembly Second Plenum To Convene

BK2609051493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Sep 93

[Text] This morning, Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Standing Committee and chairman of the Secretariat Commission of the National Assembly, said that the second plenary session of the National Assembly will convene from 27 September to 8 October 1993.

The session will discuss the government's report on implementation of the 1992-93 socioeconomic development plan, and debate and endorse the socioeconomic development plan and state budgets for the 1993-94 fiscal year. At the same time, the meeting will review implementation of laws by the judiciary organizations, especially law enforcement by the prosecution organizations, people's courts, and police and military investigation organizations. The meeting will also review and evaluate the performance of the 3d National Assembly since its election and adopt a working plan for 1994.

Chaleun Yiapaoheu went on to say that in making preparations to convene the session, the Secretariat Commission held a meeting between 20 and 25 September to discuss views and recommendations made by people from all electoral constituencies throughout the country.

National Assembly Opens

BK2709082193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] The second ordinary session of the third National Assembly in 1993 officially opened at the main National Assembly conference hall in Vientiane Capital this morning. The meeting was presided by National Assembly chairman Saman Vi-gnaket, with all 85 national assembly members participating.

Attending the meeting were Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister; Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; advisors to the Party Central Committee; deputy prime ministers and ministers; representatives of party organizations and chairmen of mass organizations at the central level; intellectuals; veteran revolutionaries; representatives of [word indistinct]; scholars; businessmen in both government and private sectors; and members of diplomatic corps in Laos.

At 0830, the official ceremony began by paying respects to the national flag. After that, National Assembly chairman Saman Vi-gnaket delivered a speech to mark the official opening of the second ordinary session.

He said: The third National Assembly holds its second ordinary session today in accordance with the rules and regulations of the National Assembly laws. Amid an atmosphere of continuous changes in the world and regional situation, both positive and negative, creating favourable factors and difficulties to the defense and building of the country, the multiethnic Lao people must exert their energy and efforts to implement the national socioeconomic development plan from now to the year 2000 approved by the National Assembly at its inaugural meeting. They must also implement the constitution and various laws with a sense of ownership of the country.

First Day's Proceedings Reported

BK2709144793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] As reported earlier, the second ordinary session of the Third National Assembly was officially opened in Vientiane this morning under the chairmanship of Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly. The session was attended by all 85 National Assembly members. On the first day of the session, after Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the session, delivered an opening speech, Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning and Cooperation Committee, presented a report on the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan for 1992-93 and the direction and tasks for 1993-94. Afterwards, heads of various commissions of the National Assembly took turns delivering reports. Among those who presented reports on the first day of the session were heads of the economic, cultural, social, and public health commissions. Also delivering statements at the session were representatives of the National Assembly, members of the constituency of Vientiane Municipality and constituencies of Vientiane, Champassak, and other provinces.

Philippines

MNLF Secretary General Supports Peace Talks

BK2409055493 Manila PNA in English 0302 GMT 24 Sep 93

[Text] Cotabato City, Philippines Sept. 24 (OANA/PNA)—A high-ranking official of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Thursday said they will not allow the on-going peace process between the government and their group to be sabotaged.

Muslimin Sema, MNLF secretary general, issued the statement in reaction to the Monday skirmishes between government militiamen and MNLF guerrillas in Isulan, Sultan Kudarat which claimed several casualties.

Sema, who is a member of the MNLF in the forthcoming talks, also called on the people to support the on-going peace process as this will not only benefit a few but the entire Filipino people, particularly those in Mindanao. He expressed optimism that the talks will succeed and will bring the much awaited peace and economic development in Mindanao.

"We should not allow the peace process to bog down since it will benefit all of us," Sema stressed, adding that they expect the talks to start within the second week of October.

Last Tuesday, Sultan Mohammad Adil, MNLF deputy commissioner for civil affairs, branded a "bunch of crooks" the MNLF panel in the forthcoming talks.

Adil said that unless changes are made in the MNLF panel, the talks will only succeed in fooling the people.

Rebels Urged To Help Dismantle Private Armies

BK2609103193 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 23 Sep 93 p 3

[By Frank Longid, Jr., staff member]

[Text] Interior and Local Government Secretary Rafael Alunan III is asking rebel groups to help in the drive to break up private armies, saying they may even conduct tactical offensives against criminal syndicates so long as they succeed in breaking up these syndicates.

"We are seeking the cooperation of all concerned, including rebel groups...to stay neutral or on their own also neutralize or negate these criminal groups," Alunan told reporters Tuesday evening after a conference with defense and military officials and officials involved in the peace process.

Also after the meeting, Howard Dee, chief government negotiator with the National Democratic Front (NDF), said peace talks with the communists may begin next month.

"They have already agreed to the venue (Vietnam), but no definite date has been set yet—this is the subject of discussion now. Hopefully we can start next month," he added.

Another negotiator, Alfredo Tadiar, who heads the panel talking with military rebels, disclosed that the government had decided to exclude known rebel leaders from Oplan Paglalansag [Operation Plan Dismantle], the campaign to dismantle private armies.

"It has been agreed that with respect to Oplan Paglalansag, it will not be taken against known (rebel) personalities," he said.

Also present in the meeting were presidential adviser on the peace process Oscar Santos, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, the Armed Forces chief, Gen. Lisandro Abadia, and Philippine National Police (PNP) Director General Umberto Rodriguez.

Alunan said any effort made by rebel groups to dismantle criminal syndicates would be "welcome," adding that this would be read by government "as a confidence-building measure and in furtherance of the peace process."

He indicated that such moves to dismantle criminal syndicates could only be taken by rebels against crime groups known to both government and the general public.

He said the request for help in the dismantling of private armies "has already been conveyed to them (rebels)," but refused to say if it was official.

"If they're unable to (dismantle the crime groups), because some of their friends and relatives belong to the other side, then all we ask is they stand aside and remain neutral," he added.

Meanwhile, indignant members of the House of Representatives, including Speaker Jose De Venecia, took turns in attacking the Department of Interior and Local Governments (DILG) for preparing a "questionable" list of alleged maintainers of private armies which included 11 congressmen.

In a privilege speech, De Venecia confirmed he had received a copy of the list, marked confidential, from Alunan but criticized it as having "no basis."

"If it is a result of raw intelligence information gathering, by what reason can they say that these men and women are maintaining private armies," De Venecia said.

But Alunan, [in] a press statement, lambasted members of the House Committee on Public Order and Safety for "the willful disclosure ... of a secret document containing the order of battle of private armed groups."

Alunan called the disclosure a "reckless, unethical, and irresponsible act." He said "this breach of trust and confidence may constrain (the DILG) from providing them classified information in the future."

Bukidnon Rep. [Representative] Jose Zubiri, who was included in the list, demanded an apology from Alunan and proposed a revamp of the PNP. He claimed that the bungling of the supposed list of private armies has damaged the reputation of the law enforcement agency.

Military Rebels Restructure Organization

BK3009071493 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
28 Sep 93 p 16

[Report by Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] Military rebels have reconceptualized their organization to make it more efficient and more flexible.

Prof. Alfredo S. Tadiar, chairman of the government panel facing representatives of the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa/Soldiers of the Filipino People/Young Officers' Union (RAM/SFP/YOU) has disclosed that leaders of the military rebel movement have applied a rethinking of the organizational functions of these component groups in the coalition.

"We have observed that they are established different organizations, in the same way that the CPP/NDF/NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines/National Democratic Front/New People's Army) actually comprise different organizations," Mr. Tadiar remarked.

"The way we see it, the RAM/YOU seems to serve as a structure parallel in function to the CPP. The RAM Foundation Inc. that they have established will provide the mass base, just like the NDF, while the SFP will serve as their armed component, in the same manner as the NPA."

So far, government has yet to ascertain the rationale behind the most recent development, although Mr.

Tadiar views it in a positive light. "It could very well be that they are preparing to enter into the political arena. It will be a welcome development, because it is precisely what we hope for—that they reintegrate into the social, political and economic mainstream."

"Even the SFP's rational, if verified, will not necessarily present an obstacle to the talks, since part of what we are aiming for in this whole process is the final disposition of men, equipment and arms." But knowledgeable observers are more wary of the real motives behind RAM Foundation, Inc. Established last 23 April, with headquarters in Yulo Plaza Condominium in Makati, founders described the foundation as a "non-stock, non-profit organization" whose "primary objective is to provide educational assistance and other benefits to deserving members."

Roundup of Rebel Activities for 18-24 September

BK2409140493

[Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports of Philippine rebel activities from Philippine media monitored by Bangkok bureau from 18-24 September. Source information is given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18-20 September

No fileworthy items monitored.

21 September

Seven New People's Army (NPA), all members of the Front 4-A of guerrilla units "Andy Force" were captured by elements of 30th Infantry Battalion in Barangay Alicapawan, Carmen in Agusan del Norte. The army also reported that two other rebels were killed during a military offensive in the area. (Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English p B-11)

22 September

The Armed Forces of the Philippines declared a unilateral ceasefire in Samar last week. The indefinite cessation of military operations was aimed at convincing the NPA (New People's Army) rebels of the government's sincerity to achieve peace through the negotiation table. (Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English p 22)

23 September

The Armed Forces of the Philippines Southern Command (Southcom) confirmed yesterday reports on the deployment of 200 "sparrow" members of the New People's Army (NPA) in major cities in Mindanao, including the city of Zamboanga. Southcom said the NPA sparrows were tasked to conduct terroristic activities, including kidnapping, extortion and recruitment. Major Pedro Soria II, chief of the civil relation service of the Southcom based here said yesterday that the NPA "hit men" are now deployed in some key cities in

Mindanao, trying to raise funds for their organization. (Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English p B-8)

Roundup of Rebel Activities for 19-24 September

HK2409151193

[Editorial Report] The following is a round-up of reports on Philippine rebel activities from Philippine media monitored by Hong Kong Bureau from 19 to 24 September. Source information is given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 September

No fileworthy items monitored.

20 September

Armed Forces Chief Lisandro Abadia expressed concern over reports that the New People's Army (NPA) has been recruiting 10 to 12 year old children to the Communist movement. Abadia said the NPA has been forced to recruit youngsters due to the decline in its membership. (Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT)

21 September

No fileworthy items monitored.

22 September

Eleven Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA regular members, including their leaders as well as sympathizers, recently surrendered to the authorities. A few years ago, the surrenderees attacked a military detachment and killed a constable. (Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT)

More than 55 Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) rebels surrendered to government forces in Mindanao. Among those who surrendered, together with their high caliber firearms, were Mahamud Jukaranay alias Commander Gerry, MNLF leader in Bagyanan Peninsula, Zamboanga; Commander Kitchaman Ilahu from Basilan; Kathan Ondau alias Commander Tiger; and Lanao del Sur MILF Commander Manubag. (Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0957 GMT)

23 September

Major General Thelmo Cunanan, Southern Command chief, exposed an NPA plan to activate its Sparrow Units in Mindanao's main cities for extortion, robbery, hold-up, and possibly kidnapping activities in order to gain funds for its operation. Cunanan reported that the plan is a new development since NPA hit squads were only used for liquidating military and police personnel. (Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT)

24 September

Colonel Billy Bibit rejoined the Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance panel for peace talks with the government after he walked out of negotiations last week when his name was implicated in the list of those who have been maintaining private armies. (Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT)

Thailand

Spokesman on Ties With Illegal Cambodian Factions

BK2909005793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Sep 93 p 7

[Text] THAILAND will stop dealing with any Cambodian factions which are outlawed or branded illegal, the Foreign Ministry Spokesman said yesterday.

"If any Cambodian factions are announced as illegal, Thailand will cease contact with them," Sakthip Krairoek reaffirmed.

The spokesman made the statement in response to a call from Hun Sen, a co-premier of the Cambodian government, to retake Pailin from Khmer Rouge control and for every country to stop contact with that guerrilla faction.

Thailand will recognise and make business contracts only with the Cambodian government, he added.

Mr Sakthip said that on Friday Foreign Ministry officials and the Thai Ambassador to Phnom Penh, Sunai Bunyasiriphaht will hold talks on the Cambodian situation with senior officials from the Defence and Interior ministries.

The meeting is to prepare information for Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and Foreign Minister Prasong Sun-siri as the Premier will visit the United States and Canada between October 2-11 during which he will address the United Nations General Assembly.

Dailies View Fate of Constitutional Cambodia

BK2809121993

[Editorial Report] Bangkok SIAM POST in Thai and Bangkok MATICHON in Thai on 28 September carry editorials on the promulgation of the new Cambodian constitution and ascension to the throne by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

SIAM POST's 600-word editorial on page 4, entitled "Peace and Institution," says that, two days after the coronation, on 26 September, Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, bade farewell to Cambodia's Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh, prior to his departure, which ends the UN peace mission in Cambodia. Akashi told Prince Ranariddh he felt very sorry for not being able to solve the problem of the Khmer Rouge.

"Akashi's remark reflects his concern for the fate of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge refused to take part in the 23-27 May general election as specified in the 1991 Paris peace accords. Now that a coalition government has been established as a result of the election, there remains a problem about the place of the Khmer Rouge faction. Is it acceptable for Prime Minister Hun Sen to give a function in the Cambodian Government to the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan? Or should the Khmer Rouge be left out of the institution and treated like rebels to be chased after by Prince Ranariddh and Hun Sen?" the paper wonders, adding: "The future of Cambodia depends on a compromising attitude of the Cambodian people."

MATICHON's 700-word editorial on page 8, entitled "Peace Has Returned to Cambodia," calls on the world community to help the Cambodian people pursue their goal in achieving peace and stability. It also calls upon the people of Cambodia to try to preserve this state of normalcy by observing the rule of law now that the country has a constitution. "Cambodians of all factions must try to avoid the bad situation in the past when they took up arms to fight with each other and even allowed strangers to interfere in their quarrels. The war has left the country devastated," the editorial says.

The time has come for the entire Cambodian people, with no exception to the Khmer Rouge, to respect a common rule, that is, the constitution of the country. If the Khmer Rouge wants to take part in politics, it can look forward to a future election.

"As a close neighbor of Cambodia, Thailand is being watched by the international community what kind of a role it would play in contributing to a peaceful reconstruction of the country. Thailand therefore must cooperate with other countries to help Cambodia achieve peace and political stability in accordance with the new Cambodian constitution. It must try to persuade the Khmer Rouge to accept the Cambodian Constitution as other Cambodian factions do. Thailand must try to contribute to a peaceful reconstruction of Cambodia in terms of political as well as economic development," the paper concludes.

Burma, Laos Asked To Redouble Narcotics Efforts

BK2609024293 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Sep 93 p A2

[Text] The government has asked Burmese and Lao authorities to redouble their efforts to curb the growing of opium poppies and production of narcotics as part of attempts to reduce the supplies of illicit drugs, according to Thailand's anti-drug chief.

Pol Gen [Police General] Chawalit Yotmani, secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), said yesterday he believed the reduction of supplies at the point of origin could contribute significantly to Thailand's anti-drug campaign.

Chawalit said the Thai and Burmese governments, in co-operation with the United Nations, had an agreement to help Burma in its poppy eradication programme and in rural development. Under the agreement, Thailand provides technical assistance to Burmese authorities trying to persuade poppy growers to switch to legal cash crops.

The introduction of cash crops as an alternative to opium poppies has been successfully implemented in Thailand, resulting in a dramatic decrease in opium and heroin production in the country. But Thailand remains one of the world's most important trans-shipment points for heroin destined for the world market, particularly in the United States, Australia and Western Europe. Most heroin passing through Thailand is from Burma and Laos.

Thailand has entered into several agreements with Rangoon and Vientiane to co-operate in the exchange of information, technical assistance and law enforcement, mostly under arrangements with the United Nations. He said the Burmese government had not been very successful in reducing the production of narcotics because it could not control areas held by ethnic minorities, some of them involved actively in drug production, along the Thai-Burmese border.

The Golden Triangle, where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos converge, is one of the world's largest sources of heroin.

Chawalit was speaking at a meeting of anti-drug officials from the northern provinces, interior ministry officials, the regional army and provincial police at a hotel in Chiang Mai to map out a long-term strategy to contain the influx of drugs from Burma and Laos.

The anti-drug chief said the ONCB intended to co-ordinate an effort involving government officials from agencies involved in rural development to combat the growing incidence of drug addiction in the rural population in the North. He said high-risk groups include hilltribe people, many of whom had been addicted to opium, a traditional drug, but had now turned to the more readily available heroin, which is a more potent form of the narcotic.

Chawalit said he believed the quadrupartite agreement among China, Thailand, Burma and Laos to carry out economic co-operation to improve living conditions in the area would in the long run help the anti-drug operation.

Satellite Firm Personnel To Train in Australia

BK2809071093 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Senior communication satellite managers and operators from Thailand's Chinawat Satellite Company Limited left earlier this month for Australia, where they will undergo advanced training in satellite control.

Eleven personnel covering operations, spacecraft engineering, and orbital analysis specialization will gain on-hand experience in satellite control during a training program organized by (Optus) Communications Pty Limited in Sydney.

General Manager of Chinawat Satellite Company, Non-glak Phinainitisat, says that (Optus) has a reputation for being a world class satellite operator and has been working with a similar class of satellite to those to be launched for Thailand. Thai personnel will undergo a three-week training program covering a mixture of classroom lectures and practical operating experience.

The Australian Government has assisted the training program by providing return airfare for the eleven course participants under the Business Exchange Awards, or BEA program, designed to enhance and develop economic linkages between the private sector in Thailand and Australia. According to the Australian Embassy's counselor for technical and economic cooperation, (Allan Shipley), the BEA focuses particularly on human resource development in technical and business fields.

House Debate on Copyright Law Blocked

BK2909142993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] The House of Representatives this afternoon at 1355 debated the amendment to the copyright law which was proposed by the government. Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon stated that Thailand needs an amendment to update and upgrade the existing law in order to make it more compatible with the international trade of modern times.

The opposition parties took the floor and rejected the bill saying that the amendment does not respond to the needs of the people and the interests of the nation. On the contrary, it will be an obstacle to the development of computer science in Thailand. Copyright protection for entertainers, computer programs, and records, movies, and books should be covered by separate laws.

Government MP's debated in support of the bill arguing that enacting the copyright law will promote the development of technology and computer science which will result in more creative works produced by Thailand. This will upgrade Thailand as a member of the international community and will give strength to Thailand in negotiations with foreign countries.

The debate continued until 1835 when it had to be put off due to lack of a quorum. [Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai at 1200 GMT on 29 Sep adds the following: "Debate on the draft copyright bill continued until 1800 when opposition parties staged a walkout making it impossible for a vote on bill. The House speaker decided to adjourn the session and postpone consideration of the draft bill until the next meeting."]

Committee Seizes Fake 'Levis' Jeans, Shirts

*BK2909012993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Sep 93 p 17*

[Text] THE Commerce Ministry's ad hoc committee set up to crack down on intellectual property piracy yesterday seized fake "Levis" jeans and T-shirts worth 4-5 million baht.

Commercial Counsellor Suchit Apriradi, who is also head of the committee, said he had been informed by Levi-Strauss Co in the United States that a Thai firm was supplying the illegal Levis products to European countries.

Mr Suchit said the committee cooperated with the Crime Suppression Department and had seized the illegal products in one of the producer's four warehouses in Nonthaburi.

He said the products had been prepared for export to Europe next week. The products would have been worth more than 10 million baht in Europe.

Foreign Bank Policy Liberalization 'Likely'

*BK2909012393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Sep 93 pp 15, 24*

[Text] THAILAND is likely to liberalise its policy on foreign banks' and financial institutions' operations in the country, according to a source in the Bank of Thailand.

The central bank recently made a recommendation on the liberalisation of US bank branches' operations here for Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to use in his negotiations with United States President Bill Clinton.

The Premier is scheduled to visit the United States soon and one of the issues likely to be discussed is liberalisation of Thailand's service and financial sectors, the source said.

Since the central bank is responsible for the financial sector, it has made a recommendation on the subject. The recommendation clearly states all important details and the Thai position on liberalisation, he said.

The three US demands concerning the financial sector are discussed at length in the recommendation. The first involves a less restrictive policy on the opening of US bank branches in Thailand. The second involves more off-premises installation of US banks' automatic teller machines (ATM), while the third concerns allowing foreigners to hold more than 25 percent of the shares, 100 percent if possible, in local banks.

The data was prepared only so Thailand could declare its position and to allow informal discussions on the subject between the two leaders, the source said.

"This is not going to be an official negotiation between the two countries. The real one will come in packages which state clearly what Thailand will get in exchange for it (liberalisation).

"It is not necessary for it to be a quid pro quo—Thailand may not ask for a more liberalised policy for Thai bank branches in return, but may exchange it for more quotas for Thai agricultural and industrial exports, such as textiles and tapioca."

The Bank of Thailand said American banks had the second-biggest foreign bank branch network in Thailand, second only to Japanese banks. Japanese banks have eight full branches and Bangkok International Banking Facilities (BIBF) units in Thailand, while American ones have seven branches, four of which offer full services.

The US bank branches belong to Chase Manhattan Bank, the Bank of America, CitiBank and Security Pacific Asian Bank, which is majority-owned by Hong Kong Bank, all of whose shares are held by Americans.

Three US banks—the Bank of New York, Bankers Trust Company and American Express Bank—have been granted International Banking Facilities (IBF) licences. But Thailand will eventually liberalise the rules for operation of American banks' full branches, the source said, depending on the outcome of the GATT negotiations and benefits offered in exchange.

The source said the US had not allowed many Thai bank branches to open there. In fact, the US issued more restrictive legislation involving foreign bank branch installation and alien banking after the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) crisis.

Before the BCCI case, a foreign bank wishing to establish a branch in the US had to file a request only at state level. Now, it has to go as far as the Federal Reserve to apply for the same operation.

The source said foreign bank branches had no need to expand their off-premises ATM services since most of their business was of a wholesale and not a retail nature. They are allowed to render such services by pooling with Thai banks.

The request for increased shareholdings in Thai banks would involve the amendment of two laws—the Commercial Banking Act, which allows up to 25 percent of banks' shares to be held by aliens, and the Revolutionary Decree No. 208 which determines the maximum shareholding by foreign agencies at 49 percent.

Muslim Chiefs Seek Meeting With Chuan on Bill

*BK2709022393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Sep 93 p 1*

[Text] KEY Muslim religious leaders from the southernmost provinces will seek a meeting with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai early next month to ask the Government not to pass into law the controversial Islamic bill.

Muslim sources said yesterday. The bill aims to curb the power of the Muslim spiritual leader and seek elections of provincial religious leaders every six years. "We are quite concerned that the passage of such a bill will cause disunity among Muslims nationwide. We are hopeful that the premier will heed our plea," said a senior provincial Islamic member.

Sponsored by the New Aspiration Party, the controversial bill calls for the retirement of the Chula Ratchamontri (the Muslim spiritual leader) at the age of 70 and election of members in provincial Islamic committee every six years. The bill drew strong opposition from the Chula Ratchamontri's Office which views the matter as a political issue. The office also feels that Muslim spiritual leader Prasoet Muhamet was not consulted in advance.

A senior provincial Muslim religious member yesterday reiterated his former stance on the issue that the proposed election of Muslim religious leaders every six years would cause disharmony among Muslims. He also expressed fear that vote-buying would be inevitable during the election and this would cause division among Muslim communities. "How could Muslims have faith in their religious leaders who get posts through vote buying? Religious leaders are not like politicians, strength depends on people's faith," he said.

Citing last year's election of eight committee members for the Narathiwat Islamic Committee, a Muslim leader claimed that each candidate spent at least 100,000 baht campaigning.

Under current regulations Islamic religious leaders at all levels, including the Chula Ratchamontri, retain their posts for life. He said election of Islamic leaders has never been practised anywhere in the world. "We are all convinced passage of the bill will cause more problems in the area and we will ask the Premier to delay consideration of the bill," the provincial member said.

However, the NAP [New Aspiration Party] is confident that the bill will be debated during this House session which ends late December. The Chula Ratchamontri's Office earlier urged the Premier to send the NAP-sponsored bill back to the office for review, particularly the amendments sought relating to religious issues and the office supervising Islamic affairs countrywide. The office also voiced opposition to the NAP's attempt to curb the Chula Ratchamontri's power in administering the Islamic Centre of Thailand.

Police Checkpoint Attacked in South; No Injuries

*BK2509013193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
25 Sep 93 p A2*

[Text] Gunmen attacked a checkpoint in Narathiwat's Yi-ngor district early yesterday morning, but a spokesman said the three policemen manning the post were unhurt. The assailants opened fire with M-16 and AK-47 assault rifles from in front of a row of houses facing the checkpoint at about 2 am, said Pol Maj Gen

[Police Major General] Anan Hemtanon, commander of Provincial Police Headquarters 12. Police did not return fire for fear of injuring innocent people. The attackers fled into the dark hillside jungle. About 30 spent shells were found at the scene.

Anan said it was his understanding that the gunmen wanted to settle a personal conflict. Investigators believed the attack was made by two men who were angry at being searched and detained earlier this month under a warrant issued by the Yi-ngor district police station. He ruled out the likelihood that one of the separatist movements in the Muslim provinces was responsible for the attack. The police commander said police had already questioned at least one witness who saw two men carrying assault rifles shortly before the attack took place.

Military sources said the attack could have been carried out by gunmen hired by contraband traders whose business had been disrupted by strict enforcement of the law by police. Another possibility was that police had demanded more money in bribes than the smugglers were prepared to pay.

The checkpoint is located on the Phetkasem Highway, which is the main route in the area for smuggled goods.

Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina said he was told by community leaders in Pattani that the attack was linked to the arrest of a suspect in Pattani's Panarae district. Den said police found a hand grenade in the man's possession. Community leaders and local people said they believed he was about to bomb the Baan Nok School. He was charged with illegal possession of a war weapon. Den did not explain further why he believed the two incidents were related, nor how Yi-ngor policemen from Narathiwat could have served an arrest warrant in Pattani's Panarae district.

He also repeated a previous suggestion that police in the southern provinces had made scapegoats of innocent people in arresting suspects in connection with the spate of school fires in early August. Den reprimanded the Pattani provincial governor for saying that if police had really arrested innocent people local residents would have held a public protest, describing it as a "provocative remark". "The fact is that local residents were about to demonstrate to denounce the police action, but they were persuaded not to do so by their MPs and myself," Den said. "My advice to the Pattani governor is don't say something like this again because that could lead to unrest." However, Den praised southern police for their treatment of arrested suspects. None of them had been tortured or put under physical or mental stress during interrogation, he said.

Meanwhile, the Narathiwat provincial primary education office received a bomb threat at 2 pm yesterday from an anonymous caller who claimed that a time bomb was set to explode in half an hour. According to Uthaiwan Chanthasiri, the public relations official who

received the warning, the man who called spoke in a central Thai dialect and said that the bomb was to go off at 2.30 pm.

Vietnam

U.S. Leadership Delegation Arrives 27 Sep

BK2909063193 Hanoi VNA in English 0649 GMT
29 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29—A 16-member delegation of the American Center for International Leadership led by Hoyt Purvis, director of the Fulbright Institute of International Relations, arrived in Hanoi on Sept. 27 for a visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam-US association.

The guests were received by leaders of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Associations, who informed them of the general economic, political and social situation in Vietnam and its achievements in the current renovation process. During the reception, Prof. Dr. Vu Dinh Cu, vice-president of the Vietnam-US Association, brought out Vietnam's foreign policy to befriend and to broaden its relations with all countries. He also said that Vietnam treasures the normalization of its relations with the US. For his part, Hoyt Purvis described the visit as premise to promote the relations between the American and Vietnamese peoples for the interests of both countries.

Article Cited on Alleged POW Photo

BK2909070193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Dear Friends: An article by Quang Loi and Le Duc Thao in today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, entitled "A Fictional Story of an American Prisoner Living in the Plain of Reeds," has exposed the real nature of the fabrications by some ill-intentioned forces who keep saying that there are still American prisoners being kept in Vietnam. You are invited to listen to the story.

The story began on 10 August 1993, when Mr. (Ronald Keller), an American POW expert, introduced a photo provided, according to him, by a highly reliable source. The photo showed a smiling American sitting amidst a group of Vietnamese people. Mr. (Keller) said that the American man in the photo was being detained in My An Town in the Plain of Reeds. He requested that the American MIA delegation visit the spot.

These kinds of stories are nothing new to the Vietnamese personnel participating in the MIA operations. After producing the photo of the American man sitting with the Vietnamese people, the American side suggested that a visit immediately be organized to My An, Dong Thap Province.

Once everyone was in the vehicles, our cadres asked the American POW experts: So you believe a picture like

this? If you really believe it, your American intelligence officers must have very low standards. If this man was an American prisoner being detained in Vietnam, how on earth could he sit comfortably and smile for a photo like this with these Vietnamese civilians? An American official, who could not hide his obvious embarrassment, admitted: I do not believe it, but my superiors gave it to me and asked me to clarify the matter, so I must do my duty.

When the vehicles stopped in My An, the joint American-Vietnamese POW/MIA investigation group went to the residence of Mr. Duong Van De at 761, Hamlet 2. Mr. De is an older brother of Mrs. Duong Thi Vuong.

At the sight of the photo, the people in My An Town said: Oh dear, so this is the matter? This is Mai Con [Michael]. He married his wife here. After 1975, he took his family back to America. In recent years he has brought his family back here every Tet [Vietnamese new year]. This photo was taken on the occasion of the 1992 Tet and was given to many people here.

Without too much difficulty, the MIA investigation delegation learned all the details of the photo and the people in it. These details were recorded in the investigation proceedings of case C-029, carried out in My An, Dong Thap Muoi. American MIA expert Mr. (Ronald Keller) signed these proceedings.

The American man sitting in the middle is Michael Otri, an American citizen holding passport no. 034126030, a former American artillery lieutenant. During the Vietnam war, Michael was based in Thot Not, then transferred to Rach Gia. It was here that Michael met and married Duong Thi Vuong of Hong Ngu Town, Dong Thap Province. Michael was wounded in 1972. Released from the hospital, Michael and his family moved to My An Town. In 1975, Michael brought his wife and children to live in America. The family's mailing address is 2878 Coronado Avenue, SD, CA [San Diego, California], 92154.

There are still many relatives of Mrs. Duong Thi Vuong in My An. During the 1992 Tet, Michael and his wife came back to Vietnam to rest and enjoy the Tet festival. The family spent one month in My An. The photo was taken by Mrs. Vuong herself. The man on Michael's left is Nguyen Van Tan, a close neighbor of Mrs. Vuong's parents. The boy sitting in the front is Tan's son. The man on the right is Nguyen Van Son, Mrs. Vuong's brother-in-law. The people in My An also revealed that Michael lived just like a Vietnamese. During the day he would roll up his trousers and fetch eels in the fields, and he could eat raw fish paste just like any local. After a month, Michael's family returned to America. During the 1993 Tet, Michael again came to live in My An, this time for nearly three months.

It was a puzzle how the photo reached the American MIA office and Michael became an American prisoner still being detained in Vietnam.

That is not the end of the story. People who seek to prevent the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States also take advantage of the MIA issue to serve more ambitious goals. As many people can still recall, in mid-July this year, U.S. Senator Bob Smith, who is regarded as the most zealous supporter of the campaign against lifting the trade embargo, brought to Vietnam living proof to demonstrate that Vietnam is still holding U.S. prisoners-of-war after the war. Being more clever than producers of fake photos, Mr. Bob Smith took Mr. (Robert Raouk) with him to Vietnam. Ironically enough, many Vietnamese knew very well who Mr. (Raouk) was. (Raouk) participated in the Vietnam War and was captured in 1965. He was moved from the Quang Nam-Da Nang battlefield to a prisoner-of-war camp in the Fifth Military Region in 1966. In 1967, (Raouk) was released in the framework of the Vietnamese Government's policy. He, however, refused to go back to the United States, claiming that he had come to understand the Vietnamese people and had been fully aware that justice, which prevailed in Vietnam, was nonexistent in the United States. (Raouk) submitted a request for a voluntary stay in Vietnam and was treated as a collaborator. He enjoyed freedom of movement and was allowed to share the living quarters for cadres in charge of the camp. In 1970, (Raouk) was moved to the north. From 1970-71, he was placed under the management of Group 875 and provided with necessary means to meet his material needs. He took part in listening to the English language radio programs of the Voice of Vietnam to contribute suggestions as how to make those programs appeal to U.S. servicemen. He enjoyed freedom of movement and was not subjected to any detention. Between 1972 and 1978, he lived at a separate house in the suburbs of Hanoi. Being free to move about, he knew almost all of the hotels in Hanoi; he even had his picture taken in front of the President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. In 1979, he requested permission to go back to the United States.

It turns out that (Raouk) is a very ungrateful person, deliberately forgetting those Vietnamese who assisted and provided for him in time of need. What are the causes leading to his about-face? Let's listen to what an MIA specialist had to say about this issue as follows: (Raouk) must try by all means to prove that during the war, he was a prisoner-of-war in Vietnam and subjected to physical and mental ill-treatment; otherwise he would not be entitled to receive allowances and other provisions for former prisoners-of-war.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to make further comments on the motives behind (Raouk)'s conduct. It is worth noting, however, that prompted by different incentives, some people in the United States have made use of (Raouk) as living proof.

Memorandum Signed With U.S. Firm on Informatics

*BK2909145793 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT
29 Sep 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29—A memorandum on cooperation in national informatics technology development

was signed here yesterday between Prof. Tran Van Dac, chief of the Technology Development Department under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, and Dr. Maureen Flanagan, investment development director of the Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).

Also present at the signing ceremony was Prof. Dang Huu, minister of science, technology and environment, who is also chairman of the programme of national informatics technology development.

DEC, one of the American biggest computer firms, has sent many experts into Vietnam since December 1992 to inquire into markets in Vietnam and prepare to cooperate with it in technological development, personnel training and to provide modern equipment.

Indian Vice President Narayanan Concludes Visit

Tours Central Provinces 25-26 Sep

*BK2709123993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Sep 93*

[Text] Indian Vice President Narayanan, now on a visit to Vietnam, toured Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces on 25 and 26 September.

His excellency the Indian vice president was accompanied by the head of the Presidential Office Nguyen Viet Dzong and Vietnamese Ambassador to India Vu Xuan Ang.

His excellency the Indian vice president and his wife were given a warm welcome by Comrade Vu Thang, secretary of the Thua Thien Hue Provincial Party Committee; and Comrade Pham Thanh Ba, acting chairman of the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial People's Committee, who all said that the visit to Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam-Danang brought the fine sentiments of the fraternal Indian people to the local people. With their efforts, the people of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam-Danang will continue to contribute to enhancing the Vietnamese people's traditional relations of friendship with the Indian people which have painstakingly been fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Nehru.

His Excellency Indian Vice President Narayanan expressed his deep emotion over the hospitality accorded by the leaders and people of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam-Danang to him and his wife. He also said this was the sentiment the Vietnamese people reserved for the Indian people. He, at the same time, also praised the traditional friendship between the Indian people and our people.

During their two-day tour of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam-Danang, the Indian vice president and his wife visited a number of historical ruins and tourist spots in Hue and Danang.

His Excellency the Indian vice president and his wife left Danang for Ho Chi Minh city this afternoon, 26 September, to continue their visit.

Departs Ho Chi Minh City 28 Sep

*BK2809143793 Hanoi VNA in English 1340 GMT
28 Sep 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28—Indian Vice President K.R. Narayanan, his wife and party this morning left Ho Chi Minh City, concluding their official friendship visit to Vietnam.

The Indian guests were seen off by Minister Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the presidential office Truong Tan Sang, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee Do Xuan Ang, Vietnamese ambassador to India, and S.L. Malik, Indian ambassador to Vietnam and others.

Official at International Migration Conference

*BK2809144593 Hanoi VNA in English 1414 GMT
28 Sep 93*

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 28—Prof. Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Tran, chairman of the National Committee for Vietnamese Residents Abroad, attended an international conference on migration held in Darwin, Australia, recently.

At the conference, Prof. Dr. Tran delivered a speech entitled "Vietnamese Migration, Australia and Vietnam" which said among other things that migration from Vietnam caused by specific historical conditions linked to the war lasting for decades, and that the Vietnamese Government has made great efforts to minimize illegal migration.

On this occasion, Prof. Nguyen Ngoc Tran also discussed with the Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs of the Australian Government the establishment of cooperative relations between the ministry and the National Committee for Vietnamese Residents Abroad.

Do Muoi Attends S&T Unions Congress

*BK2809100393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 93*

[Text] On the morning of 27 September in Hanoi, the Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technological Associations opened its Third Congress. Representing the grassroots members nationwide, 184 deputies attended the congress. The congress also had the honour to welcome Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi who attended and spoke at the congress opening day. Also attending the opening day were the Comrades Vu Oanh and Nguyen Duc Binh, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh; Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap; Nguyen Dinh Tu, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee

Science and Education Department; many representatives from various departments and sectors at central level and Hanoi; and many notables, intellectuals, and international guests. The Academician Professor Tran Dai Nghia, honorable chairman of the Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technological Associations, also attended the congress.

On behalf of the Union Central Council, Professor Ha Hoc Trac gave a report on the activities of the union in past 10 years. He also outlined the lines and orientations of the union for the third office term 1993-98.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Secretary General Do Muoi praised the scientists for their efforts in the past 10 years and their contributions in the renovation undertaking of our country. The comrade pointed out that since its establishment, the union has carried out many highly efficient activities that help enhance people's knowledge and nurture country's talents. The union has also participated in making various laws and proposals at the national level.

The achievements scored by the union were highly valued. The responsibilities and tasks lying ahead, however, are still hefty. The contingent of scientists and intellectuals should be persistent in their determination to fulfill their tasks in an outstanding manner. The comrade secretary general stressed that to fulfill these tasks, the union needs to have close cooperation with the overseas Vietnamese to mobilize greater contributions to the building of the fatherland. The union should bring its activities up to international standard, on mutually beneficial principle and in accordance with the party lines and policies. The task of lifting the activities to the international standard would require tireless endeavor. The congress of the union this time will also pass the new union regulations. The member associations should strive to make their activities productive, and show high level of determination and energy.

The union congress will be continued on the next day.

Addresses Scientific Congress

*BK2809124593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Sep 93*

[Text] Dear friends: As was previously reported, the Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technological Associations opened its Third Congress in Hanoi on the morning of 27 September.

Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi attended and addressed the congress. In his speech, the comrade praised the scientists and the member associations for their efforts and their highly efficient activities that had contributed significantly to enhancing people's education and nurturing nation's talents. After confirming the concern of the party and state on the contingent of intellectuals and the scientific and technological associations, Comrade Secretary General Do Muoi clearly

pointed out the duties of the Union of Scientific and Technological Associations in the coming period. He said:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] Dear comrades: We have passed a period, vigorous and complicated, but very glorious. The achievements scored are highly honorable. However, the duties lying ahead of us are still very difficult; it is possible to say they will be even more difficult than before. We need to strengthen the political and social stability; firmly safeguard the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; ensure favorable domestic and international propaganda; and accelerate the industrialization process. The economy should be developed at a healthy and speedy pace to improve the people's material and cultural life; enhance the social equity; protect and develop the environment; and gradually bring about prosperity, freedom and happiness for the people. Our numerous contingent of intellectuals, and their organization, which is the union of the associations, should correctly perceive their worthy role in the implementation of those important undertakings. Is it not the issue that your congress will discuss, set up plans, and reassert your determination to fulfill outstandingly the role and duties of the intellectuals in our country?

Presently, there are about 2 million Vietnamese people living overseas. Except a very small reactionary section of those people who act against the fatherland and the people, the great majority of them, by different circumstances, have to resettle and live far away from their fatherland. Being descendants of the Holy Dragon and Fairy, though living far away, their hearts are still close and always keen to turn to the fatherland wishing to contribute their parts in the national construction. Among them, many have become well established in various fields of science, business, and management. Your union is one of the suitable organizations that can widen cooperative relations with the overseas Vietnamese. You can help them better their understanding of the situation of our country and the renovation policy being carried out, thus creating favorable conditions for those brothers and sisters to contribute practically and efficiently to the national construction.

In addition to the tasks of consolidating unity and cooperation among yourselves to develop the strengths of each individual and of the contingent of intellectuals, the union also needs to widen international cooperative relations in science and technology on the basis of mutually beneficial principle and in accordance with our state laws and party lines and policies. Through these relations, you will enhance your ability in science by learning from knowledge and experiences of other countries, of international organizations, and their scientists. The struggle will require your tireless endeavor in enhancing the intellectuality of the people as a whole in general, and of the intelligentsia in particular, to bring it to the international standard. At the same time, by so

doing we will also consolidate the friendship and mutual understanding with our friends all over the five continents.

This congress will also adopt the revised statutes of the union to make them consistent with the requirements of the new stage. We should bear in mind the need to clearly define the union's ideals, goals, functions, duties, and organizational system, along with the relations between the union and its affiliated organizations. It is necessary to enrich and diversify the contents of the activities of the union's associations and guarantee democracy so we can develop the strength of the union as a whole while at the same bringing into play the capabilities of each individual union member. It is necessary to clearly define the rights of the union's affiliated organizations and help them uphold the sense of responsibility.

Regarding those issues of common concern that the union's Central Council has agreed to share, it is important to apply the principle of democratic centralism and guarantee singlemindedness when it comes to orientations and operating procedures. In this way, we will be able to make full use of the union's will and strength to fulfill all assignments.

To motivate the intelligentsia to bring into full play its creativity, the party and state should work out appropriate mechanisms and policies. The party Central Committee's Fourth Plenum Resolution has set forth policies and measures to fulfill those goals. It is necessary for all sectors and echelons to promptly concretize and satisfactorily implement that important resolution under the direction of all party committee echelons, party groups, and party affairs committees. It is necessary to clearly define necessary procedures and create conditions for everyone to contribute their views. Steps must be taken to guarantee democratic, straightforward, and constructive debates. We should take into account those correct measures and help rectify shortcomings, if any. We should contribute to improving the quality of collective and individual research projects. As far as scientific research work is concerned, we should uphold a scientifically sound spirit and a culturally fit attitude because they conform with the Vietnamese norms.

Our intelligentsia should remain truly united and make joint efforts to carry out scientific research work. We should bear in mind that as intellectuals, we are responsible for the well-being of the fatherland and people. Only by acting in line with that spirit can our intelligentsia bring into play its aggregate wisdom, achieve single-mindedness, effectively contribute to the common national cause, and prove itself worthy of the confidence of our party, state, and people.

Dear comrades and friends: Our people are intelligent and hardworking. Our country is rich in natural resources and has a geographically favorable location. Furthermore, it is located in the most dynamic development zone in the world. We need to take advantage of

those great favorable conditions. After so many years of difficulties and sacrifices for the sake of independence and freedom, our compatriots should have enjoyed a happy and plentiful life. So far, we still have to live with poverty and backwardness. This fact constitutes an issue for our party and state as well as for all of you to ponder. It is my hope that our intellectuals and scientists will clearly realize this fact, uphold their sense of responsibility toward the people, and do all they can to contribute to accelerating the cause of national construction a step further.

The party, state, and people entrust you, comrades, with that very glorious yet very heavy task. It is my hope that each and every one of you will sharpen your determination to fulfill that goal at all costs. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Quang Ninh Court Tries Misappropriation Case

BK2809121393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Text] On 24 and 25 September, the Quang Ninh People's Court held a first-instance court trial of Ngo Dinh Quy, former director of the Vietnam Union of Ship-Building Enterprises, on charges of misappropriating socialist property and intentionally misinterpreting government regulations. Standing accused in the court were three other defendants whose names are Nguyen Hong Thu, Pham Van Chung and Vu Quoc Viet, former cadres and employees of the Ha Long Shipyard.

Since 1987, Ngo Dinh Quy, then director of the shipyard, abused his position to falsify various machine repair and marketing contracts to embezzle nearly 465 million dong thus causing hundreds of dollars in losses to the budget.

The Quang Ninh People's Court sentenced Ngo Dinh Quy to life in prison; Nguyen Hong Thu to 15 years in

prison; and Pham Van Chung and Vu Quoc Viet to three and four years in prison respectively.

Defense Minister Doan Khue Greets 309th Division

BK2809093693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Sep 93

[Letter from Minister of National Defense Doan Khue to cadres and soldiers of the 309th Division on its 15th founding anniversary, 27 September]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the 15th glorious founding anniversary of the 309th Division of the Bac Son Armed Corps—27 September 1978 to 27 September 1993—on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and Ministry of National Defense, I would like to send all cadres, soldiers, injured and sick soldiers, fallen combatant families, and retired and transferred personnel of the division my warmest regards and best wishes.

In the 15 years of construction, fighting, and growing under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and with the perpetual support of the people, generations of cadres and soldiers of the 309th Division have constantly developed the fine characteristic nature and the glorious tradition of the heroic Vietnam People's Army to march through their fighting paths full of hardship and sacrifice on the battlefield, thus recording many victories in undertaking the construction and protection of Vietnam's socialist fatherland and fully accomplishing the glorious international duty for the fraternal Cambodian people. You really deserve the noble title "Heroic Unit of the People's Armed Forces." On this occasion, I wholeheartedly hail achievements scored by cadres and soldiers of the division in the last 15 years.

I wish you good health and I send you my friendly and determined-to-win salutations.

